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Another year has flown, and its record registered against us. in the great archives of eternity. What have been But what of the predictions of disaster and ruin its events? What will be its effect not only on us but on generations yet to come? The answer to the first must be thrilling, the second is for future historians to reply. Never since that band of self-exiles odism was then feeble, there are now two large and landed on "our stern and rock-bound coast," since the hardy Virginian settlers first tilled their sacred soil, has so memorable a year passed down the stream of Time as the last. In the year 1620, those Puritans reached our loved New England. In 1620 a band of church has been formed; and a fine church has been poor captives, dusky sons of Africa, were landed on the soil of Virginia, to be held in servitude for life. A striking contrast, for we all know that liberty was which are metropolitan in their size, elegance and what our forefathers sought in this western world. A what our forefathers sought in this western world. A pilgrim and a slave ship the same year! It may seem to some a very slight coincidence, but the results are far from being so. New England, reared in the strict religious habits of our Puritan ancestors, stands to day a model for the world. The South nurtered under the nary at East Greenwich has also been established blighting influence of slavery has made herself an object of scorn for future ages. That year, then, was an important one in our nation's history, for then was planted in both sections the germs whose fruits are of Before I finish this paper, I will introduce to your the one, firm integrity and stern loyalty; of the other, loose morality and rank treason; and in the past eventful year those elements were brought together

Since the first shot on Sumter's walls rang through the land and thrilled our noble Northern heart, little has been heard save the shrill call of the bugle, the beat of the drum, and the thundering tread of armed hosts of loyal hearts, hurrying on to the defense of the Government and flag. The year previous to the one now dying saw the contest begin. Sumter's fiery ground, Baltimore, the fields of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, and others, were deluged with the blood of our citizens. That year was eventful, but beside Remington, Mehitable Potter and Martha Clark. the last one it shrinks into insignificance. For during the past year amid scenes of carnage, hours of perplexity, and while the dark cloud of civil war, field and Freeman Bishop. This great circuit then anarchy and treason hung low over our devoted land, one event occurred which has lightened the gloom, serving to lift from the annals of that bloody year part of its disgrace and shame.

One man in that awful crisis dared take an unprecedented position, and issue that immortal "Proclafor which millions yet to be will bless his in America's Calendar, for that day breaks the fetters of American slavery forever. Who cannot see the hand of Israel's God in all this? For long centuries that wail from his children in bandage has ascended to him, and now the set time to deliver them is fully

We, at the North whose hands are not wholly clean must wipe off this foul stain from our escutcheon with the best blood of our country. These are sad thoughts for the beginning of a year, but let us, a nation baptized in the blood of Revolutionary Christian patriots humbly bend before him, and consecrate ourselves to his service, and to the support of those principles and we do this we can confidently hope that the coming watch the old year's slow departure to-night are their side. They have gone from battle-fields, hospitals or sick rooms at home, to the spirit land.

We who are spared, should in gratitude for the great mercy resolve now at the commencement of another year to spend it in zealously laboring for " Him who hath loved us," that when our time comes to "join the innumerable caravan," we may obey the grim messenger joyfully, and calmly as the old year eaves, may we leave this state of trial and enter our new year of bliss, passing through " the eternal gates,' into the paradise of God. E. E. SHIRLEY. Manchester, Ct., Dec. 31, 1862.

METHODISM IN PORTSMOUTH, R. I. Another extract from a paper on this subject by REV. S. W. Coggeshall.

In 1838, the Rev. Jonathan Cady was appointed to the station. It was soon thought that a new house of worship was needed, and the appointment of Mr. Cady, I believe, had been made in reference to this fact. A new board of trustees was there elected, Cary, Benj. Tallman, John S. Brownell and Barrillai Fish. These trustees chose a building committee, consisting of Rev. Jonathan Cady, John B. Cook and John Tallman. They purchased the present lot of Hawkins Green, for \$122.50. The deed is dated Sept. 13, 1838. Ground was broken in August; the his children I never can tell, but this I can say, it is frame, after some preliminary religious exercises by no less precious now than then. This happened in a the Rev. F. Upham, Presiding Elder of the District, great revival in the Rev. John Porter's church, was raised Oct. 9th, and was dedicated to the wor- where, in about four months the converts numbered ship of Almighty God by the Rev. Phineas Crandall then stationed in Fall River, on the 25th of the fol- church; but I failed, though lovingly and faithfully

remains to be noticed,—the case of the Rev. E. K. immortals to despair. So I lived sometimes sorrow. Avery. As this town was the scene of a portion of ful when I had to hear my dear Saviour represented that extraordinary drama, and the whole of it was as having no concern for the poor reprobates. Then enacted in the immediate vicinity, this society was I would be praising God when I would bear him say, called to take its share of the storm which came "Thy sins that were many are all forgiven thee; go down upon the whole of Methodism in Rhode Island in peace and sin no more." and its neighborhood at that time. Like others who were acquainted with the facts of that case as they occurred, I have my opinion respecting it, but do not care to obtrude it at this time. Suffice it to say that it were verily food to my soul of the most delicious was marvelous indeed that the whole Methodist body kind. How my soul drank in those precious truth should be held responsible for a man as a murderer, and gladly did I sing, whom two courts, after trials, in the one case of two weeks, and in the other of four weeks' continuance. the longest which ever occurred in the whole history of Rhode Island, declared innocent. And, indeed, it he had been proved guilty and condemned, it would when the teachings and the general practice of any

tempest of wrath and contempt which swept over it.
It was perfectly analogous to the manner in which we now find ourselves treated by England in this love it for its works' sake, for its pure gospel princi-

and overthrow which were so freely spoken by its flourishing churches. Two have also been built in Somerset, and two in Taunton, Mass. The old church in Newport has been rejuvenated and imbuilt in Middletown, and a fine people in it. New churches have been built in Bristol and Warren. Pawtucket, Cumberland, Woonsocket, Burrillville and Phœnix, and one church in Providence has increased to five; while the former has been remodeled and improved, and a parsonage added. The Semibeen able to make live in the whole State. So much

for the predictions and expectations of those times. notice one man who has labored in this field who has obtained a historic celebrity.

Joshua Hall * is a native of Sussex County, Delaware, born Oct. 22, 1768, and is consequently 94 years of age to-day. In 1792 he became an itinerant minister, and in the following year Bishop Asbury sent him into New England and stationed him on the Hartford Circuit, with the Rev. Geo. Pickering. In 1798 he was stationed in Providence, and as there was not even a class upon which he could depend when he took the station, he taught a small school in Dear Street for his support; and on the 24th of November he formed the first society in that city, included the whole State of Rhode Island, with a portion of Bristol County, Mass. Its territory was nearly identical with what is now the Providence District, with its forty-four churches. In 1800 he was stationed in this place, which then had a membership of fifty-four. While here, as in Providence, memory! January 1st, 1863, will be a marked day standing. Some aged persons are still among us he taught a school in Ferry schoolhouse, which is yet who were his scholars, and distinctly remember him. While here he on one occasion visited Newport, "preached four times by daylight, and had a meeting again in the evening." "This," says he, "was the hardest day's work I ever performed, before or since; but it was delightful." Stevens, in his Memorials of Methodism, states that he formed a society in Newport at this time. But this point is disputed, and that event

is referred to a subsequent period.

The next year Mr. Hall went into Maine, where long years ago, and signally blessed by the Most High, Penobscot River. He has since figured somewhat largely in the political history of that State, in connection with the old Democratic party,-having been institutions which are precious in his sight. Should a member of the legislature at Boston when Maine erected into a separate State in 1820, its lieutenant the history of the heroic past with the present. At the session of the East Maine Conference, of which he is a member, in May, 1861, I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with him in relation to his eventful life, and of finding him in the full possession

† Boston, Lynn, Nantucket and Portsmouth, were then the aly stations in New England. But for certain causes these

LETTER FROM AN OLD MAN.

. Augusta, Dec. 30, 1862. MR. EDITOR :- I wish to speak a little of my experience to the friends and patrons of the old Zion's Herald, which has been a most faithful servant to me and my family ever since it was first born in Boston hoping, thereby, though now eighty-one years of age, to be of some little use. I need not tell my friends that I am not a scholar or writer, but I can tell good

according to the Discipline of the M. E. Church, con- less boy, who in 1800, at North Bridgewater, Mass., sisting of Oliver Brownell. Jonathan Tallman, Wm. in the month of May, did then and there find myself E. Cook, John B. Cook, John Tallman, Joseph B. a poor lost sinner, and did seek pardon through a blessed Saviour, and found him, to the great joy of my heart, saying, with the poet,

For you and for me he prayed on the tree, His prayer was accepted, the sinner set free.

How much I loved God, and the blessed Bible and 175, of whom I think all but two or three joined his lowing December. The house is very eligibly situated, facing the east, is furnished with a tower and bell, and cost \$2,020.

entreated to join. I could not make John Calvin's decrees suit my experience, and the more I read the blessed Bible the more I did not love those Before I close this history, one important event irrevocable decrees that without mercy doomed About this time I had the pleasure of hearing a few

sermons frem Rev. Joseph Snelling, who I think was

"Jesus all the day long, Was my joy and my song, In May, 1802, we moved "to the eastward," as then called it, and in Augusta, where I now reside, I joined the Methodist Church, from which I have derived much counsel and faithful admonition, him, seeing it was not proved, and neither was it over her ministry in my early days; such men as T. Merritt, suspected, that he had an accomplice. If he was E. Newell, C. Fogg, S. Hillman, H. Martin, J. Taylor, guilty, the whole thing was with himself. Nobody and many more of the same spirit. A little later came Bray, Jones, Atwell, Trew, &c. Having marall bodies of men are liable to have bad men arise ried a religious girl we were united in family devoamong them, an advancing Christian civilization and tion, where we had much comfort, and in due time a higher style of moral life has now determined that the Lord gave us six sons and three daughters, of whom six remain to this day. The other three died community are good and reputable, that they shall in the Lord, as we have good evidence to believe. not be held responsible for wicked men who may And here I wish to say, for the encouragement of my arise among them, and especially when their practices brethren, hold on to the good old Herald in this dark day. If you have a family, be entreated to do But one at this distance of time cannot well imag-the obloquy and reproach which were heaped on us in that case and how it was confidently and npon us in that case, and how it was confidently and is just as good to day as at the day of its birth. If I exultingly predicted by all parties and all denomina-tions, that Methodism in Rhode Island and its vicin-truth, that after the trial of almost 63 years, I find

the river praising God that their father, though poor, I am about soon to go hence, may I through the beloved Zion's Herald, thank all that have done the good labor of sending such a paper abroad in the earth?

I would likewise take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all the dear old ministers that are now living, for all precious counsel and good advice that myself and mine have been receiving from them for 60 years and over. To close this, as I think, sinthou thy servants depart in peace, for mine eyes have the corruption that springs from this source. seen thy salvation.'

METROPOLITAN POLICE FOR THE CITY

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS. The State Temperance Committee invite your atntion to a proposition to establish a Metropolitan Police for the city of Boston under the authority and ontrol of the State.

The Police do much useful work in enforcing the city ordinances. They do much more in executing State laws. We ask your attention to the class tha furnishes this part of their work. It consists chiefly of the keepers of drinking houses, gaming houses and houses of prostitution. These houses furnish that part of the work of the Police to which we refer. Of these the drinking houses are by far the most important. Their number and their work are more fully known; and besides this, a careful examination will show that the other two classes depend on them for existence. In general neither gaming houses not uses of prostitution can be carried on as a business without the aid of the drinking houses. So it is of them we shall chiefly speak.

The Chief of Police tells us there were 1,904 Liquor shops" in Boston in December, 1861. But ne does not reckon the wholesale houses, the hotels, the groceries, nor that large number where liquor is kept and sold from private houses. Including these, there could hardly be less than three thousand, numring among their keepers as many as three thousand heads of families and voters. It is the business of the Police to gather up the damaged stock which these houses throw off from day to day. As fast as their customers reach a point where they disturb others, or become unable to care of themselves, the Police arrest them.

In 1861, they arrested 27,297. Of these they arrested 18,598 for being drunkards, or common drunkards, and a large share of the others for offences caused by drink. In addition to these the Police furnished lodgings to 21,668 persons at the station houses, and carried 2240 intoxicated persons to their

which they do not do. The annual reports of the Chief of Police show that they execute the laws gainst the customers of these houses, and also show hat they do not execute them against the keepers. Here are two classes whose offences are inseparably connected. The Police take one class and let the other go free. It curiously happens too, that they take that class which we should suppose they would he most likely to leave. We should suppose they would take the keepers first, and shut up the places where the great mass of offenders are manufactured. But they are not required to arrest the keepers, but on the contrary they are ordered not to do so. There must surely be a cause for this difference in the treatment of these two classes of offenders.

The work of the Police it will be seen is too ex ensive for individual effort. To do their work remires a force of more than three hundred men. It eeds men who have experience in the business. Private citizens could not execute the laws either against the customers or against the keepers of these houses. It would be too much work, and those who attempted t would incur too much personal and pecuniary risk The work cannot be done except by the Police. This fact places the execution of the laws against

the keepers of these houses wholly in the hands of

those who control the Police. Legally this control is in the hands of the Mayor but his policy on this point is so much influenced by the other branches, that it is more correct to say that the Police is controlled by the City Government. Is the execution of the laws against the keepers of these houses difficult? Is the number of offenders large, and is it certain they will make every effort to evade the laws? Then it is all the more necessary that you should entrust this work not only to the pendent position; to men who have no motive to they exposed to no influence that may corrupt their

the Police and the keepers of these houses? We thousand-throwing three thousand votes. These nunicipal elections. They are enough to decidethose elections in all cases, unless the two political parties unite. Even then the case is doubtful, for each one of these 3000 has a relative and perhaps a customer whose vote he can control. Every municipal candidate and every municipal officer either shrink from offending a class that can destroy their party the great political power and patronage of the city and give it to their political opponents.

It is this that corrupts their control of the Police.

It is this that unfits them for that trust. It is this

that prevents them from executing the laws as faithfully against the keepers of these houses as against their customers. It is necessary, it is indispenble that the execution of these laws should be entrusted to men who are exposed to no such influence There are many good citizens who think the City Government would act very differently under a dif-ferent law,—that it would faithfully execute a judi-

test to which this opinion may be submitted. If Bos

Boston as a town and as a city has granted a great

their origin in the insane feeling which then existed | now, in looking back, that it was one of the indispen- | nothing of the kind, -if she did not put these bonds | as he is an able statesman. He certainly is a man ables in my family. And to impress the stronger on in suit when forfeited,—if she did not do the plainthe minds of my brethren and sisters a sense of its est, easiest, and most effective thing in her power, benefits, shall I say that this good old friend may be the inference is that she did not do any thing. This foes at that time? Why, in Fall River, which was found on the tables of the six, or I might say twelve sons inference accords with the fact. These bonds were and daughters in-law, where it is doing its work on not put in suit, we believe, in any single instance, the minds of another generation; and sometimes I and nothing effectual was over done toward exe almost think I hear the three children that have passed ing the provisions of any license law. Some of the furnished them such a paper to read! And now, as of the bonds, but nothing was ever done that materially affected the character or the extent of the liquor

The same motives that prevent municipal officers from executing prohibitive laws would prevent them from executing restrictive ones. If they executed either they would lose the votes of the keepers of drinking and other kindred houses. These votes will always be given to men who will restrict them least. Nor will the evil stop here. These votes will cere communication, I pray that I and my dear breth-ren and sisters may live in such a state of mind that to men who will give them moral support and perwe shall always be able to pray, "Now Lord, lettest sonal and official patronage. There are no limits to

It is scarcely possible to fix any limit or make any estimate of the evils that flow from it. We choose not to go beyond the official records of the Police and Overseers of the Poor.

We have already referred to the 18,000 drunkards nd the thousands of others whose arrest is caused by drink. The statistics furnished by the Overseers of the Poor are hardly second in importance to those of the Police. The number relieved by them, including their families, in 1859, was 20,964. In answer to a letter addressed to them by our Committee, the Overseers of the Poor gave their opinion that about fifteen thousand of these were impoverished

Out of this large number that are brought by intemperance to public correction or public charity, there must be many thousands who are worthless to themselves, to their families, and to the community The earnings which should provide comfortable ten ments, fuel and clothing, are spent for drink. Their families are crammed into cellars, garrets, and single ooms, where health, morality, or any effort for improvement, is impossible. Many of them are shut out from all moral and religious influences as effectually as if a broad ocean were spread between them and any Christian land. So far as this poverty and degradation is the work of the drinking houses, nothing is done toward removing the cause, and so far as it is the work of the other two classes of houses, very little is done. The Police are ordered not to osecute drinking houses unless they are noisy and disorderly, and the tendency is from year to year more and more toward the same rule for gaming houses and houses of prostitution.

We do not say that those who control the Police can wholly suppress the occupations that demoralize o considerable a number of the people of Boston. We do not say they can save them all and make them good citizens. Our impression is that intemperance depends as much on the drinking houses as education does upon the schools; that it is just as certain that they impoverish and degrade their customers, as it is that the schools and the churches ele-

We know that the civil authorities do very much to support the schools, and we believe they can do as much to suppress the drinking houses. We know they do much to promote education, and we believe they would do as much to lessen intemperance if they were not exposed to the corrupting influence. But there are other cities that do not execute the laws against these houses. Why not-take the con-

The existence of all these houses depends on the Liquor Traffic,-and of that, Boston is the great reservoir. Boston furnishes the capital. The example and influence of Boston has more than all other causes tended to prevent the execution of the laws against that traffic in other cities. There is reason to hope that the execution of the laws in Boston will ensure their execution in other cities. But should that hope be disappointed, should the same corruption continue to prevent the execution of the laws i other cities, the Commonwealth will see to it that the ource of that corruption shall be removed from them as well as from Boston. Neither the slightest

ompromise nor the slightest partiality is intended. But is it entirely just and right for the State to establish the Police and assume the execution of its laws in the City of Boston? The whole people ought surely to have a voice wherever they have an mportant interest. It is equally the business of the whole of its people to establish the supremacy of the laws of the State, and ensure their execution. With out this, no citizen can have the protection which the laws were intended to give him, and which every citizen has a right to demand. The whole State too has an interest in that wholesale demoralization of best men, but to men who stand in the most inde- its citizens which appears in the reports of the Police and Overseers of the Poor of the City of Boston petray their trust, and who are exposed to no influ-Nor is this demoralization confined to that city ence that will paralyze their action. Does the These houses have as much custom from other part Mayor, or rather do the members of the City Gov-ernment stand in this independent position? Are portion to the population, but as much in the aggregate. It is therefore fair to infer that they make as many worthless citizens in the rest of the State as they do within the limits of the city. Their victims are to be found in every city and in every considerable town in the State. Every part of the State have estimated the number of these keepers at three therefore has an interest in the execution of the laws for the suppression of these houses.

Our fathers had the sagacity to see that it was me

who constitute a State, that its people were its most valuable property, and that the government must be based on their character and intelligence. To form that character,—to secure that intelligence, they established the common school system, a system that is to-day the proudest distinction of our adopted for human improvement. The whole object of that system is to make good citizens. It is not fit that a State that thus cherishes and supports the institutions that form the character of its people,-a State that pays two millions of dollars every year to make good citizens ;—it is not fit that such a State should entrust the execution of its laws to men who fold their hands and stand idly by while three thousand drinking houses in a single city openly carry on impoverishing, degrading and making worthless so many thousands of its citizens.

Post Hospital, Carrollton, La., Dec. 16, 1862.

DEAR DOCTOR :- The deed is done. Gen. Butler is relieved from his command in the Department of the Gulf. The cat is out of the bag at last, and the

whom the country and the President " delight to of the Government, and good soldiers in the country's ervice, are bound to honor and obey him too. Gen. Banks has a very fine, commanding appear-

He is courteous to his officers and soldiers, and seem very much interested for their personal comfort and welfare. I predict for the Gen ommand in the Department of the Gulf. ansports have many of them reached New Orleans, and are still ascending the river; five or six have within a short time passed this place, apparently n fine spirits,-certainly presenting a fine appearince as seen from the vessels' decks. A large proportion of these troops are, I am told, from the New England States, and are of the nine months' men.

ance, and is exceedingly affable and preposee

We now fondly anticipate a movement upon of Louisiana reduced to loyalty and order.

rishing up the river between our pickets and those of the rebels. A few of our men of the 12th Maine, and few of the 31st Mass, have been gobbled up; our pickets have taken some prisoners in return. Capt. Reed, with his brave company of mounted Rifle Rangers, is sustaining the infantry in these affrays, and rendering the department good source. and rendering the department good service. More well organized companies of this kind would be very serviceable here, as we have in this division but a serviceable here, as we have in this division but a run suffer most. If abused or maltreated, remember small force of cavalry, less I think than half a regiment all told. Why this is so I cannot say. I unly ask your rights, but obey orders. But soldiers derstood some time since that a regiment of cavalry was to be raised in and around New Orleans, but as yet have seen or heard nothing of it; it may howble. Bear toil and labor patiently. You will be ever be in process of recruiting and organization. rewarded. The three regiments of Louisiana Volunteers are now in the field, and one of them, the 1st, has seen some fighting. They are in the brigade of Brig. Gen. Weizel, and are reported to have behaved themselves well and courageously. Some of them have been taken prisoners by the rebels, and of course shot. This treatment they expected from the first, as they were threatened by the Confederates that if they enlisted in the Federal Army and were captured they would be treated as deserters rom the rebel ranks. Seven of these unfortunate men in one instance, I am informed, were shot as deafter having been stripped of their clothing and of all else found upon their persons. Whether these soldiers had even a mock military trial or not I cannot say; it is thought, however, that they were executed without judge or jury. So much for the chivalry of the South!

The frightful bugbear of foreign intervention ha The frightful bugbear of foreign intervention has one in sympathy, as they must be one in danger and adventure. this department. Military men here think the only intervention we have cause to fear is that of armies and fleets, which would be at least as perilous to the to us. My own opinion, however, is that this media-and that is, to hasten the work of putting down the rebellion. Not an hour should be lost; the present is ours: the future is in the hands of Fate.

Yours respectfully, J. Colby.

PAMILIAR HINTS TO SOLDIERS TAKING The following directions are given by an Indiana officer. We recommend our readers who may have relatives or friends in the army to cut the extract and inclose it to them in the next letter they

I. YOUR ENEMIES-UNCLEANLINESS, &C.

Keep the Body Clean .- After marching, if feet are

Swearing profanes the name of the God of battles. Revere him, if you wish his blessing. Keep your own self-respect, and you cannot become a coward. The habit is unmanly, useless and degrading.

Drinking—unless under medical advice—is your greatest curse. A well man was made with nerves to sustain him under labor; he can depend upon them. Liquor excites, but brings reaction and ruin. Coffee is a stimulus, and is nutritious. Quit strong

as pure as when at home. In a word, be as good citizens in the field as if at home, where mothers, wives, and maidens look to you for support and

It DET AND COOKING.

You will cook for yourselves. Your rations are superabundant, save them; you can. In cooking, remember that half-cooked food is ruinous. Better use uncooked pork or bacon, hard bread and coffee, than eat victuals half-cooked that need perfect cooking. Beans require thorough cooking; soak them over a slow fire for three hours at least—the same with hominy. Skim your soups often; it will pay you. Start with clear, cold water, in clean kettles, If your kettles are foul, your victuals will be foul also. Pepper and salt your soup salt half an hour before it comes off the fire. Onions in your soup are good. They are anti-scorbatic, and if you can get them, they are good against scurvy. If you fire bacon get your fat hot before you put the bacon in the mess-pan. The pores of the flesh close up at once, and prevent its becoming greasy and indigestible. Stale bread crumbed and spread, over it will help it. Start potators in cold water with salt; if the water boils sharply throw in cold water with salt; if the water boils sharply throw in cold water with salt; if the water boils sharply throw in cold water with salt; if they water boils and proved if they are good for anything. To fry potatoes, they are good for anything. To fry potatoes, Don't burn your coffee; use a little fat or sugar, stirng constantly over a slow fire. When browned cover with a damp cloth to cool; then grind it, passing the mill twice. Use clean kettles. When browned cover with a damp cloth to cool; then grind it, passing the mill twice. Use clean kettles. When the water boils abriate, and leave the kettle on until throw, cutting them in thin slices; if you dan't, they only accumulate fat.

Boil rice gently, stirring constantly until it is soft. Turn it into a kettle or course towel, and pour over it fresh cold water. Put it then in a clean kettle until throw, cutting them in thin slices; if you don't, they only accumulate fat.

Boil rice gently, stirring constantly until it is soft. Turn it into a kettle or course towel, and po You will cook for yourselves. Your rations are su-

resident "delight to neut as loyal subjects iddiers in the country's lobey him too.

commanding appearable and prepossessing. It is seldom needed. Don't use sand or brick dust. A little flour of emery will last long and be of service. Don't use it to excess; a little carefully applied, and well rubbed, is better; keep flannel for the purpose; see that the cone is clear, the lock action free and regular; your ball-screws and screw-driver always on hand. After cleaning your piece, leave it perfectly dry. A little more time taken will pay the pains. After guard duty, at night, wipe off the dew; however weary, never sleep until this is done. Better lie down wet yourself, than leave your musket wet, if both eannot be attended to. See there is no water in bayonet scabbard.

Use common blacking for your belts and leather equipments. They will then last. It will pay. When oil or lard is used, use it sparingly, and rub well. It is seldom needed. Don't use strong fat for the purpose. Keep your ammunition dry, your boxes III. ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Soldiers need neither bowie knives nor rev

We now fondly anticipate a movement upon Vicksburg, and the speedy opening of the whole of the Mississippi River to navigation. Nothing could be more desirable or gratifying to the people of New Orleans, as well as to the whole country. Commerce would immediately revive, new channels of trade be opened, the rebels cleared out and the whole State of Louisiana reduced to levalty and order.

For some days past there has been a little skir- IV. OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS AND COOLNESS OF TEM

V. THE SICK AND WOUNDED. Be brothers to those who suffer. Your turn may come next. Be unselfish, for you are comrades. Stint yourselves for those who languish. Don't fret because one breaks down. The best men may give out. Share your canteen of cold coffee or water with the weary. You will not repent it. Better that you suffer in part than have your reciment strewed for the weary. You will not repent it. Better that you suffer in part than have your regiment strewed for miles by the wayside. Remember, a bandage, even a handkerchief, tightly bound above an artery, or both above or below, if there be much effusion of blood, may check the flow until relief comes. In the hot sun, a sponge, or green leaves in the hat, slightly wet, may prevent sun-stroke. If threatened with frosted feet or fingers, promptly apply cold water until reaction comes on. If very cold and drowsy, don't give way to sleep until your extremeties are warm give way to sleep until your extremeties are warm again. If gruel cannot be procured for the sick on the march, crush corn, extemporize corn meal, and you can, with salt and crackers, make a very respectable substitute. Stale bread, toasted hard, soaked and seasoned, will give nutriment, refresh the sick, and take but a few minutes' stop.

In all things cherish the unity of feeling which

VI. LAST, NOT LEAST.

Remember, this is not a mercenary war—a war for pay or plunder. Our true condition is that of peace. Armies are but an expansion of police authority, again know peace. You are soldiers now—you are again to become citizens. Let all your acts, therefore, however earnest and aggressive upon the enemies of the State, prepare you to become better citizens, inasmuch as, by your toil and sacrifice, you have learned how precious our institutions are, and can realize the value of a well-ordered, peaceful re-

Dare, do, and endure, and you will be blessed. Your fellow soldier, HENRY B. CARRINGTON,

Col. 18th Inf. U. S. A., Com'd'g at Indianapolis, and mustering Officer for In

MY BEST SCHOOLMASTER.

At the time of opening school the boys gathered and took their seats, and soon the teacher, with two of the trustees, was seen coming up the road. The school-house was pleasantly situated, with a large lot around it, with shade trees and a grassy play-ground. When they entered every eye was turned to Mr. Daboll. He took his place, and after some conversation between the trustees and himself, one of them stood up and addressed the boys. He told us of our duty, reminded us of the rules of the school, snoke of duty, reminded us of the rules of the school, spoke of the necessity of obeying the teacher, and in fact gave us a stern exhortation and warning of the penalties of delinquency and disorder, and closed by introduc-ing Mr. Daboll as our new teacher. He then gave the school into his charge, and the two trustees with-

drew.

Daboll was a pleasant looking man, and seemed to be at home almost from the first. He listened to all that was said, looked very sober during the lecture, and seemed to feel quite easy when it was done. Then politely bowing the trustees out of the school, he waited a little to see that they were well out of the way, and returned to the desk...
"Boys!" said he, in a kind and familiar tone of

He read several pages further and then stopp

He read several pages further and then stopped and said:

"There are two or three other things I want to say to you, boys, before I forget them.

"I spoke, just now, about honesty in your conduct to me, but I want you to be honest in your conduct to each other. Honesty and virtue can be exhibited in your sports and plays, as well as in your dealings. Avoid all unkind and ungenerous tricks that will annoy a playmate. Be careful not to break this rule in anything, for you do break it whenever you do to others what you would not like to have them do to you.

chers what you would not like to have them do to you.

"Avoid angry words and improper language. If possible, I do not wish an unkind word to be spoken while I am in this school. The Bible says, 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city. If you want to be true heroes, try hard to rule your temper and serious results."

"In this way," said my friend, "Mr. Daboll continued with his story, occasionally stopping to make a remark of his own, or tell us of a thing or two he wanted us to remember. After a while he looked at his watch, and said that, as it was noon, he would dismiss the school, and he would go to work in the afternoon. Noon, indeed! Twelve o'clock already! That could not be!" The time had passed so happily and the boys had been so much interested, that the hours passed by unheeded, and all were surprised when Mr. Daboll told us the time."

"And you had a very disorderly school with such a teacher?" I asked.

"It put new life into us all," said my friend.

"The advanced scholars actually jumped ahead in their leavers."

"It put new life into us all," said my friend.

"The advanced scholars actually jumped ahead in their lessons. The dull fellows woke up, and surprised everybody with their progress; and I then myself began to learn. All I know I am in debt to him for. He did not raise his hand during the time he was in the school, to punish a scholar. There was hardly a case of bad conduct in the school, and he reproved the culprit so kindly that a repetition was not known; and when he left the school after a long service to go to another and higher situation, the children cried at the loss of their friend, the parents presented him with a valuable memorial of their esteem, and he left on my own and the hearts of others an impress as lasting as our existence.—London Sunday School Teacher's Magazine.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian describes the recent launch of a new war vessel at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and speaks of a gratifying change then made in the ceremony of naming the ship. He

"Thursday, (16th ult.,) a new vessel of war was launched at our Navy Yard, and was a great success, although the weather was not favorable. I am happy to say that the gallant and dignified Admiral Pauldto say that the gallant and dignined Admiral Paulding had authorized a change in the ceremony of giving the name to the ship. A very lovely young lady performed this part of the ceremony. Just as the bow of the vessel reached the water, she broke over the ship's head a bottle of American wine, exclaiming, 'Thy name is Ticonderoga; and may the God who rules the land and the sea bless thee for the defense of any country, and the cause of liberty and who rules the land and the sea biess thee for the defense of our country and the cause of liberty and right!' Thus, under the authority of Admiral Paulding, has been inaugurated a new era in regard to this matter, and we trust that henceforth the only living and true God, not Neptune, nor any of the gods of the Greek and Roman mythology, will be recovered on such constitute.

PRAYER OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Henry C. Wright, in a letter to *The Liberator* lated Wyalusing, Pa., Nov. 13, says:

The following is the prayer of a slave, escaped from Virginia some six months ago, leaving a wife
and two children in the clutches of a rebel. He
his wife and children, and that if it was crushed before New Year's, they would not be free. He had
been some time employed about a railroad station,
and had many phrases familiar to managers of railroads. He was praying for his wife and children.
In the fullness of his heart, he cried out with great
energy in his own dialect, which I wish I could give
—it would give more meaning to it, but I cannot,
and must put it in simple English. He said—'O,
God Almighty! Keep the engine of rebellion going
till New Year's! Good Lord! Pray don't let off
the steam: Lord, don't reverse the engine, don't till New Year's! Good Lord! Pray don't let off the steam; Lord, don't reverse the engine, don't back up, Lord! Don't put on the brakes! But, pray! Good Lord! Put on more steam; make it go a mile a minute! Yes, Lord! Pray make it go sixty miles an hour!' ('Amen!' 'Do, good Lord!' responded the brethren and sisters.) Lord, don't let the express train of rebellion smash up till first of January! Don't let the rebels back down; but harden their hearts hard as Pharoah's, and keep all-hands going till the train reaches the Depot of Emancipation."

The Fifteenth Wisconsin—This regiment, which lost seven captains in the battle before Murfreesboro was recruited about a year ago, and saw its first active service under Gen. Pope at Island No. 10. It is com-

See to your Lead Pipes.—Professor N. Dunne, while recently lecturing in Milford, having occasion to analyze a sample of water taken from a lead pipe, found lead poison enough in it to render the water decidedly dangerous. The only way to ascertain whether any particular water will corode lead, is to have it tested by a competent chemist. The poison is insidious. It will produce ill health, and even death in time: and perhang give no warning till too

that on the 4th of July, (which was during the ensu-

ing week.) they should appropriate the spending money which would be given them, to the purchase

of books instead of spending it in confectionary, eigars

agreed. He then proposed to the young men an

other useless articles. To this they readily

dults of the congregation, that on the 4th they

should meet in a pleasant grove near by, listen to

Library. Two other Libraries had been supplied in

In closing his remarks, he said he had from the

apressions and be faithful, and the Lord would con-

inue to bless their labors as he had done in time

they had. After referring to what had been accom-

plished he entreated them to have faith in God

After speaking an hour these very interesting servi-

es closed, and an interesting prayer meeting fol-

lowed in which Father Tillinghast took a part, ac-

knowledging the great goodness of God to him in

ble and more faithful in the future than he had been

in the past. He hoped none of them would give way

once said to her smaller brother, "The Lord will pro-

vide for father and mother when they are old if they

As a practical illustration of his closing remarks, I

may state that since they were uttered, a gentleman

has placed a very handsome sum of money in his hands to be expended in any way which he may deem

HON. MR. BRIGHT ON AMERICA.

Hon. John Bright of England is one of the most

opular politicians of that country. He has devo-

ed his life to the good of the people. Though him-

self a manufacturer, at the head of a wealthy firm of

ment, made Dec. 18th, he reviewed the subject in a

masterly style. We give the conclusion:

collector of customs in Liverpool,

thorities at that port would be responsible for the consequence. When this opinion was taken to the Foreign office they were rather astonished; but their

law officers' opinion coincided with Mr. Collier's, and then, after those delays which always take place when

there is anything to be done by a government office, a telegraphic message was sent to Liverpool to stop the vessel, but the message arrived too late. She has never been in a Confederate port. She hoists

any ship, sets the ship on fire by night, and when any other vessel comes down to help it she seizes it also, and afterwards robs and burns it. Well, if we were

itizens of New York, it would require a little more

have no concern. But there are ministers in our cab-inet as resolved against any treason to freedom on this question as I am, and there are numbers of the

hold the same opinion as I do; but we have had every effort made that money and malice could devise to

enort made that money and mance could devise to stimulate in Lancashire, among the suffering popula-tion, an opinion in favor of the slave States. They have not been able to get it, and I honor that popu-lation for their fidelity to their principles and to free-dom, and I say the conduct they have pursued ought to atone in the minds of the people in the United States for miles of leading articles written by the

London press—by men who would barter every hu-man right to serve the party with which they are as

sociated. How, I ask, comes it that on the continent of Europe there is not a liberal newspaper nor a lib-eral politician that durst say, or ever thought of say-

ing one word in favor of that portentous and momen-tous shape which now asks to be received into the family of nations? The late Count Cavour had no

difficulty in deciding on this point. Ask Garibaldi (cheers)—ask Kossuth whether slavery has nothing to do with this strife. Ask Victor Hugo, the poet of

"For her free latch-string nover was drawn in Against the poorest child of Adam's kin."

free vote, a free career for the child of the hu

In America there are no six millions of grown men excluded by the Constitution from political rights there is a free church, a free school, a free hand, a

free vote, a free career for the child of the humblest. No! countrymen who work for your living, remember that there will be one wild shriek of freedom, to startle all mankind if that Republic is overthrown. Slavery has been the huge, foul blot upon its fame; it is a hideous outrage against human right and divine law; the pride and passion of man will not permit its peaceable extinction; the slave-owners of our colonies, if they had been strong enough, would have revolted too. I believe there was no mode short of a miracle more strungdom than any recorded in the

revolted too. I believe there was no mode short of a miracle more stupendous than any recorded in the Holy Writ which would in our time or in a century have brought the abolition of slavery in America but the suicide which the South has committed, and the

war they are now waging. It is a measure ity; I said the Russian war was a measure

J. LIVESEY.

proper, in the prosecution of his blessed work.

service he will provide for us all."

any various ways, desiring he might be more hum-

similar ways during the past year.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION BOOMS, AT NEW YORK. DEATH OF SISTER PIERCE IN INDIA.—The hurch has already heard of the decease of Sister Pierce, wife of Rev. R. Pierce, of our India mission church. The beautiful and triumphant features of her missionary life and of her death are coming to us in clearer and fuller forms. It is proper that the church should know them all and know them in an authentic form, that she may understand what manner of men and women are offered up on the consecrated altar of the holy missionary cause; that she may the more cheerfully sustain this cause and have the greater confidence in its success. We present the ssionary life and labors of Sister Pierce, and her triumphant death, as an example to other godly women, married or single. The following letter from

good meet their fate, and which is "quite on the Our English mail closes to-day. By the last mail it was my painful duty to announce the decease of Sister Thoburn, and also to intimate the probability that Sister Pierce's would soon follow it. That event was not long delayed. Sister Pierce died on the 4th

Dr. Butler, dated Bareilly, India, November 17,

It was the privilege of Mrs. Butler and myself to be with her during the last nine days she remained on earth, and I can freely say that, in a ministry of nearly twenty-three years, I never witnessed so glorious, so triumphant a death as that of Mrs. Often did the words rise to our lips, as we stood

Quietly and humbly, but with great patience and perseverance, she did her work in India; and though itending all the time with the consumption she might with her to these shores, yet she never lagged, but, through weakness and pain and failing now she is gone, but her work will never die. She has left behind her in that female orphanage a monu-ment to her zeal and faithful labors; so that, whatever it may yet become, her name and memory will ever be gratefully associated with its origin and early

tory. What an encouragement it is to Christian devotion to duty when one reflects upon the brief period dur-ing which she was allowed to labor, and how much she was enabled to effect in that time. It is but five short years since she entered on the work. She came to India to toil for God and the souls of these people, and she did work; nothing turned her aside, or was allowed to interfere with her plans of usefulness. She persevered, and God crowned her patient, unassuming labors with rich success. Let "her works praise ner." These girls, many of them once so wretched and ignorant and degraded, and whom she fostered into their present life and intelligence and hopes of a happy future, these "rise up to call her blessed."

We all feel we have suffered no common loss in losing her. She was a very superior missionary, and in this respect a luminous example to be imitated. But she has left us a bright example and dying charges to be holy and devoted to our work, which, we trust, will be influential for good upon the lives and characters of us all.

Servant of God, weil done! Doctor, you and your beloved church may unhesitatingly accord to sister Pierce a niche beside the holiest and the best female missionaries that your society has ever sent forth to foreign lands. That position she deserves, and may well receive. May God raise up many such for the service of our church in that "India" to which her last thoughts and prayers

were given!

Her death-scene will, I hope, be sketched by her husband, who has full notes of her utterances of holy and joyful triumph during those days when we hung round her couch, and saw how a missionary's wife

Bro, and sister Baume and brother and sister Messmore, I need hardly say, were incessant in their sympathy and attendance upon our dear sister. great blessing to her soul, and for the aid thus rendered she was most grateful. Nine members of our mission (including brother and sister Knowles, who Her bereaved husband, I am thankful to say, has been enabled to sustain himself under his loss with the dignity and resignation truly becoming the man

He will-faithfully carry out the plans and purpose for our orphanage, on which he and our sainted sister have been acting; and I feel assured that the prayers she has breathed, and the tears she has wept over these girls will be all had in remembrance before God, and will call down upon him, and those who may assist him in his great charge, the grace

which will insure success.

She leaves three children, one a babe two months old. Of course, her maternal solicitude was very great; but, as she feelingly remarked to Mrs. Butler, "It was a hard struggle to give up my children, but I did it, and I did it for Christ."

Many of her last hours were occupied in earnest and affectionate exhortations on behalf of the work among the "women of India" and the orphanages, especially the female orphanage, over which her ten der and faithful heart yearned to the last.

SWITZERLAND.—Our missions are yielding large fruits in Switzerland. The venerable city of Basle is closely connected with the modern missionar cause. It has the oldest Protestant, missionary semi nary in Europe, and from it have gone forth many eminent men to evangelize the world. Our mission is acquiring a permanent and very respectable hom in Basle, in the new church now in process of building there. And God is preparing the living church to dwell and worship in the earthly sanctuary, as will be seen by the following paragraph from a letter from Bro. Jacoby, dated Dec. 11: " From Switzerland we hear very interesting news. In Basle the brethren have received 100 members since Conference. We hope the Lord will reveal his power among us generally this winter."

THE MONTHLY CONCERT.—We copy the following from the Discipline, page 209:

It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge aided by the Committee on Missions, to institute monthly missionary prayer meeting, or lecture, in each society, or church and congregation, wherever practicable, for the purpose of imploring the divine blessing on missions, for the diffusion of missionary intelligence, and to afford an opportunity for voluntary offerings to the missionary cases. tary offerings to the missionary cause.

The Inspector of the Basle Missionary Society

1. It is not known to us how widely the hour of or Europe. Within the church in Germany the faithful have associated themselves in individual communities and circles, and by them the custom to devote the first Monday of the month to prayer for missions is somewhat generally observed. In the circles of brothers composed by the mission should be a first month to prayer for missions in somewhat generally observed. missions is somewhat generally observed. In the cir-cles of brethren composed by the mission churches of the Basle Society, the first Monday of the month has been fixed upon, ever since its earliest establishment, as the day for holding their meetings in behalf of the objects of the mission. Here in Basle, this custom has become firmly established. 1. The monthly day of prayer is Monday. 2. A collection is taken up at of prayer is Monday. 2. A collection is taken up at the meetings for the missions. Meanwhile, since there exists no binding rule, local circumstances may occasion manifold changes. 3. The stations of the Basle Society have their monthly meetings. Still, these are not bound by prescription to any particular time. Some stations hold their prayer meetings on the first Monday, some on the first Sunday of the month. They have full freedom of arrangement. Dr. Fabri, of the Rhenish Missionary Society, informs us that, in addition to the "circles" for prayer, and perhaps, to some extent, instead of them, public forms us that, in addition to the "circles" for prayer, and perhaps, to some extent, instead of them, public meetings are now held. The more general custom, since many successive years, is to have public missionary prayer meetings in the churches on the first Sunday of every month. Besides the usual prayers for the missions, missionary intelligence is communicated to the attendants, and money for supporting the missions is collected at the doors of the churches This is found to be the case in all the established churches in Germany, and is observed in every parish where the minister and parishoners are given to this holy cause. On the stations of our Rhenish Missionary Society, the missions are remembered in the ary Society, the missions are remembered in the same manner on every first Sunday of the month. To my knowledge, the same thing takes place on the stations of the Basle, Berlin, Leipsic, and Hermansburg missions, as well as on those of the United

day is not distant when the monthly concert for ns will be universally observed among us; the prayer meetings, but to appropriate one of the wee prayer meetings already established in each much, once a month, to be the monthly missionary

AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor:—At a meeting of the Trustees of this institution, held at Concord, Dec. 18, it was voted to rebuild on the old site as soon as funds can be secured for that purpose. The people of Sanbornton Bridge having raised something more than two thousand dollars towards rebuilding. Rev. S. Holman was appointed agent to canvass the Conference immediately, to secure the balance. Rev. E. Adams was appointed Building Committee, with an advisory committee consisting of Revs. Bishop Baker, S. Holman and J. Hall.

Now then, the preliminaries having been settled, it

Now then, the preliminaries having been settled, it Now then, the preliminaries having been settled, it remains for the people to say whether the work shall at once proceed. It is the settled policy of the Trustees to incur no debt in rebuilding. The building agent, therefore, cannot proceed until requisite funds are secured. The agent for raising funds is already in the field, and we bespeak for him a cordial recept tion at the hands of the people, and hearty co-opera-tion on the part of the preachers. Though the school is continued with an able board of instruction, and as good facilities for recitations as can be secured with-out an institution building; yet all will see that we suffer exceedingly until the buildings are recon-

If the people respond promptly and liberally to the call of our agent, the buildings may be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Term. This is the purpose of the Trustees if the people shall so say. I will say nothing in answer to the many objections that may be raised by the people in view of hard times; for the tongue of our popular agent will be found to be as the "pen of a ready writer" in answering all objections. We are confident that wherever his siege gups are brought to bear, the citadel parted sister; and it gives us hope of receiving still. further incidents of that blessed chamber where the found to be as the swering all objections. We are confident that wherever his siege guns are brought to bear, the citadel will at once surrender. The school is having prosperity the present term, notwithstanding the embarrassments under which it labors for want of buildings than the surrendence, and a good de-Seventy students are in attendance, and a good de-gree of religious interest is apparent. No school l believe has a better record in regard to religious in-fluence than this. Here the sons and daughters of our people have been brought to Christ. Here many young men have received their special anointing for the ministry, and from the halls of this institution have gone forth to bless the world. Let us, then, rally to the relief of our noble institution in this its time of need, and put it at once upon a basis and fur-nish it with facilities that shall render it a thousand Sanbornton Bridge, Jan. 7, 1863. J. HALL.

TESTIMONIAL.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, 1863. Dr. HAVEN. Dear Sir:—Out of regard to the memory of Bro. Edwin A. Gould, for many years a member, and part of the time Librarian, of the Mathewson St. M. E. Sunday School, but more recently a member of Co. F. 5th Regiment R. I. V., and while in the service of his country, dying at Newbern, N C., on the 10th of Dec., 1862, the following preamble and resolutions, proposed by our pastor, Rev. Sidne Dean, were unanimously adopted by the school, Jan

his glorious rest, our friend and brother, Edwin A. Gould, the officers, teachers and scholars of the Mathewson St. M. E. Sabbath School do hereby

Resolve, 1st. That our affection for Bro. Gould will

continue to fill our breasts, and his memory shall be cherished by us while we live.

Resolved, 2d. That in all his intercourse with us he

Resolved, 2d. That in all his intercourse with us he showed himself the Christian gentleman and friend: that in his office of Librarian of this school, he was faithful, kind, and devoted to all our interests.

Resolved, 3d. That we sympathize most deeply with our afflicted Sister Gould and the two boys now fatherless, and we will pray to the "Father of the fatherless," "the widow's God and Judge," ever to bless them and keep them safely for a happy reunion by and by in heaven.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Gould, and also a copy to Zion's Herald.

C. A. Webster, Superintendent.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

GONE TO HEAVEN.

rding to the Minutes of the Conferences, thousand six hundred and twenty-two members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have died during the past twelve months. Nearly a thousand a month from this a statement of his operations during the past year.

Onto spinners, whose business is much damaged by the loss of American cotton, he persistently defends hearty twelve months. Nearly a thousand a month from this a statement of his operations during the past year. States of this country, and generally adults, are transferred from the church militant to the church triumphant. A regiment every month!—Zion's Herald.

We should like the proof that men go to heaven at to enter, he has not only cherished a very marm in verse. We read, "There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in [sheol] the grave, whither THOU goest!" Instead of going to heaven when they die, they go to the grave, where there is no knowledge.—World's Crisis.

tertain such an idea.

In the study of the Bible one important fact ought not to be overlooked, namely, that the inspired writers often used the language of intense feeling, leading them to look at the subject from only one point of view at a time; and therefore what they r assertion of the Scripture, is to be interpreted by nicious errors have arisen.

For instance, some looking at the words of Christ, The night cometh when no man can work," have thought that what we call death ends, not only a nan's bodily life, but even his thoughts, his consciousness, his being, and that he never can think or act or feel again, unless he is created once more out of dust. and furnished once more with a beating heart and a curiously organized, galvanic brain. These men say they find some other passages of Scripture supportng their view. Thus in that ancient and obscure ook of Ecclesiastes, which should be interpreted with great care, and is valuable for the conclusions, and not for the separate and controversial portions taken alone, which precede the conclusions, we read actually that " a man hath no pre eminence over a beast," and, as is quoted above, that "there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest "-words which if they are to be understood as expressing any truth whatever, and not as the thoughts of a misanthropist afterwards answered and denied in the same book, certainly only express the truth, that, with death, the works and fears and cares of the present life end, which we are other life, very different from the present, in its obhath no pre-eminence over a beast; and looking only at the works, and devices, and knowledge, and wisdom applicable only to this life-there are none of

these things in the grave. The great truth, that man is a spirit, and exist when the body dies, is everywhere assumed in the Bible, and is never to be forgotten, just as the truth He had often been offered money to pay him for that God is a Spirit is everywhere assumed. It was his services and expenses, but this he has always revealed to man in the beginning. Men generally declined; but if the people had the impression to feel it and believe it. And those few expressions which would seem, taken alone, to deny man's spiritnal existence, must not be so understood, any more than the few passages which would seem, taken alone. to deny that God is a Spirit, or that God is just, or lated many very interesting incidents that occurred at the different family altars of those whom he to be so understood. These expressions all arise chanced to visit. In one case, the father, mother from man's finite nature, and from the propriety of and eight children all united in reading portions of using pointed and strong expression to make men the Holy Scriptures, and when the father knelt in feel the force of some limited, practical truths, espec- prayer, all knelt with him, and even the stranger ially when using the language of feeling and not of then with them, (meaning himself) was invited, as logic. If man was not a spirit, living after death, did take part in the solemn services. He spoke in the whole Bible would be void of significance, and the most affectionate manner of all the different de much of it absurd. Man is created in the image of nominations and expressed his unity with them all as God; but "God is a Spirit;" man is responsible and Christians. He had had the pleasure of making it is to be judged; his spirit, when he dies, "goeth upward," or advances in life; he takes his place with the fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who are not dead but living, for God is their God, but as the Cornet Teacher amphatically declares the investment of the made the pleasure of making it his home while absent in various places with the Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Universalists, Methodists, Christian Baptists, and Friends. Not one of them had even introduced to him any doctri-Great Teacher emphatically declares, "he is not the God of the dead." Christ "hath abolished death, ion. He said of them, "I believe all love Jesus, and I

He said to the same hearers, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never taste of death." "I am the resurrection and the life." "I am the way, and the truth, and the life."

Observe also that these words of Christ are uttere with reference to himself. "I," Jesus, the Messiah must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." The night cometh, indeed, but to whom? Why of ourse to the speaker, to Jesus Christ. Else there would be no pertinency in using this language to explain his own conduct. The night did come to Jesus, just as it will come to us. But did Jesus cease to work, in every sense of the word, when the night of death came? Was Jesus unconscious, was he ou of existence, during the three memorable days, or parts of days, between his crucifixion and the resur etion of his body? What did he say to his disciples when about to die? "I am going into the grave, so far as my body is concerned, and into unnsciousness and nothingness, so far as my spirit is neerned?" No! But he did say, "It is expe dient for you that I go AWAY." Now when a ma goes away he still lives at the end of his journey A little while, and ye shall not see me; and again little while and ye shall see me; because I go t my Father." Would men "go" anywhere if they censed to exist? "I go," he had said, "to prepare place for you." And a few hours afterward, when was suspended by the cruel nails upon the cross and the cold dew of bodily death was upon his fore head, and his faint breath was used to utter that prayer of love for his deluded crucifiers, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." h rallied the powers of his dying body and said, "It is FINISHED." And then he did one thing more, the st act of his life. And what was that? Was it a usent to be annihilated, to drop out of existence nd await a creation? No: but it is said: He GAVE UP THE GHOST." He gave up his spirit, to nter into the world of souls. In that he followed the fathers, and preceded us. We too must give up our spirits. He did it voluntarily, but to us it is appointed to die. As that ancient book of Ecclesiaste well said: "There is no man that hath power over he spirit, to retain the spirit; neither hath he powe in the day of his death, and there is no discharge in that war." Christ had power over his spirit; but he gave it up. Then he said, "It is finished." His day's work was done. Then came the night, not a night of darkness to him, but of rest; not a night of sleep even to him, but of an entrance into an experience as yet unknown to us. While his body lay in the new sepulchre guarded by Roman soldiers his human spirit, with that of the dving thief converted on the cross, was in Paradise. The experience after death is night only as viewed from earth; it is morning as seen in heaven.

"When from flesh, the spirit, freed, Hastens homeward to return, Mortals cry—A man is dead! Angels sing—A child is born!"

REPORT OF FATHER TILLINGHAST.

DR. HAVEN :- " Father Tillinghast," the " Chillren's Friend," whose labors in behalf of children and feeble Sabbath Schools have became so well known throughout New England, was present at the Allen Street M. E. Church in New Bedford, on Sabbath church that he was first "impressed" that a field of usefulness was open for him into which it was his duty

event, but has annually returned to it, to report the labors of the preceding year. His statements were deeply interesting, and are worthy of a place in the Herald. We may learn from them how much may We are amazed that any who read the Bible care- be accomplished for the good of others, and the glory ully and without prejudice, and believe it, can en- of God when we are willing to follow where Divine Providence and the Holy Spirit lead us; not "despising the day of small things." "Father Tillinghast" furnishes, by his labors, a beautiful example of a catholic spirit, laboring as he does among Christians of all denominations. Himself a member of the Society of Friends, he readily responds to all calls said at any one time was not the whole of the truth on the subject in view, but needs to be qualified by what they or some others said, at other times. We asking only to be assured that he is thus doing his Masshould never derive our views of any doctrine from ter's will. These labors involve a great deal of selfsingle passages, out look at the general teaching of denial also. Keenly alive to the pleasures of home, the Bible. This principle is enunciated by the apostle his work, nevertheless, takes him away much of his Peter, himself, in these words: "No prophecy of the time from home. I think he informed me that the Scripture is of any private interpretation." The past year he had spent but ten Sabbaths at home. exact meaning of this statement is: "No prophecy, Yet his long and frequent journeyings are undertaken, not to subserve any selfish ends, but simply to itself alone." All the scriptures should be compared do good. May others learn to emulate this rare and together if we would arrive at a full comprehension truly commendable example. The following abstract of their meaning. For want of observing this rule of his address has been prepared by another; and if of interpretation some of the grossest and most per- you think well of it, you can give it a place in the columns of the Herald, Father T. said :

"I delivered in the year 1862, 158 addresses before 168 Sabbath Schools, making a total of 500 addresses in the past four years, before 686 schools. Suppos ing they average 150 scholars each, I have addressed 102,900 scholars in the total. I have purchased during the past year 1,200 Testaments, and during the past four years, 3,400. 3,000 of this number were purchased by me during the past 23 months, by neans of a little boy giving me 50 cents, with the equest that I should purchase Testaments with it. distributing these Testaments and relating this circumstance it has caused the 3,000 to be purchased. In 1862, I purchased 9,300 Bible Gems. In the last four years 57,726. I had printed and purchased in 1862, 157,800 Hymns, Tracts, and small Picture Books, with Sabbath School papers. Total for the four years, 269,174. The whole number of Books, Hymns, &c., in the four years, is 330,000. Elever Libraries were purchased or replenished in 1862, and 34 Libraries during the four years. In 1862, \$1,000 was raised, and in various ways previously, \$12,000 had been raised, making the total of \$13,000 for the four years. It it also worthy of being mentaught elsewhere will be followed immediately by an- tioned, that this has been all caused by the little Sabbath School girl, who spoke the beautiful jects, its enjoyments, its duties, and its mode of Hymn on the Bible four years since in this altar existence. Looking only at man's animal life, he where I now stand, which made so strong an impres sion on my mind respecting my duty, that I felt the urgent necessity of carrying out the good impression then formed."

He also stated that he had never even him requested any one to give anything, still he had never known the Lord's treasury at any time to be empty give money to clothe poor children for the Sabbath Schools, or towards helping needy Sabbath or Mission Schools, he felt free to receive all that was offered for this purpose. During his discourse he reght life and immortality to light through the desire to know all denominations better in order to In his illustration of the rich man and love them more." He remarked, "O how my soul

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY
AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this institution, held at Concord, Dec. 13, it was voted to rebuild on the old site as soon as funds can be secured for that purpose. The people of Sanbornton Bridge having raised something more than two thous.

Mr. Editor is a soon as funds can be secured for that purpose. The people of Sanbornton Bridge having raised something more than two thous. tleman, (a stranger,) who took a seat by his side in the cars, who also gave him a sum of money for the same boy and his address wishing him to call on him when the boy was at a smitable age to be placed in business if no favorable situation offered in our city. "If we three live," said Father Tillinghast, "I shall not forget this kind offer." He also referred to the not forget this kind offer." He also referred to the great liberality of several people, (naming them).

He also mentioned an interesting incident which the also mentioned an interesting incident which east of the several people of the severa courred when visiting a very poor Sabbath School, or the purpose in aiding in the purchase of a Librate. The prospect of success seemed very discourating, but he determined to try. He first addressed as e children, inquiring if they were willing to help also the money, if he would point out the way to do. They readily agreed to do so. He then proposed nat on the 4th of July, (which was during the ensuring week.) they should appropriate the spending oney which would be given them, to the purchase occurred when visiting a very poor Sabbath School, for the purpose in aiding in the purchase of a Library. The prospect of success seemed very discouraging, but he determined to try. He first addressed the children, inquiring if they were willing to help raise the money, if he would point out the way to do

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

The London Watchman says: The London Watchman says:

"We blush that the exploits of Captain SEMMES have been performed in a vessel built in one of our ports, armed with guns purchased here, and manned chiefly, it is believed, by English sailors. The Americans in time past have fought us with our own sailors, and more recently they considered themselves at liberty to build and equip ships for Russia, when she was our enemy. In some degree the Alabama is a reproach to us, and for the sake of our own character we should be glad if that vessel could be brought back to one of addresses from persons who should be procured from the neighboring city, and raise what funds they could on that occasion for their Library. This proposal was heartily responded to. And as the fruits of the effort, they raised \$114.50. \$24.50 of this was paid to us, and for the sake of our own character we should be glad if that vessel could be brought back to one of our ports. But it is ungracious to charge this country with her doings, and the former practices of America now turn against herself." to defray the expenses of the occasion. According to romise, they informed him of the result, and he added \$10 to their collection from funds in his hands. Thus \$100 were realized for the purchase of a good

The Watchman when making such grave charge against a neighboring country should prove ther We are forbidden to bear false testimony. The United States did not furnish Russia with armed early beginning of this society felt a deep intesest in ships of war when that country was at war with Eng their prosperity, and had been very abundantly land. Besides, to make the case parallel, America rewarded for all he had done during the past four should not only have furnished the ship and arms years of his life. They have been by far the happi- and men, but the ship should have started from a est of all. He entreated them to follow their good American port without visiting Russia, and with n authority whatever except such as could be obtaine in America, should have attacked British ships past. He said there was not a religious society in commerce! Was ever such a course sanctioned by our city that had so much cause to be encouraged as any civilized nation?

Moreover the "Confederate States" are not nation, but an association of rebels, desiring to be come a nation, only that they may perpetuate sla

Let us adhere to exact truth in stating the grie nces of the nations, whichever may seem most to l

We do not deny that the course of the United States towards other nations has often been offensive to any discouraging circumstances. He believed the and sometimes unjust; but it was when the Govern Lord would provide friends for them. A little girl ment was controlled by that very slave oligarchy which has now rebelled; and to us it appears very strange that English Christians should deem their Government justified, if they can find a plausible precountry." "O," said he, " let us have faith in God as edent for their action in something done by an this dear little girl had, that if the Lord calls us to his American slaveholding administration.

REV. DR. JAMES DIXON.

Rev. Dr. Dixon, of the Wesleyan Conference England, having completed his fiftieth year of min-isterial labor in the Wesleyan body, received from a large party of friends, on Dec. 12th, a purse of about £450, contributed in Bradford and vicinity. Dr. Dixon will be remembered by many of our readers particularly, for the excellent letters written to Zion's Herald under the signature of " An Englishman." His excellent work on American Methodis deservedly popular. The Doctor is now afflicted with blindness in his

cotton spinners, whose business is much damaged old age, but is cheerful and active, and enjoys the by the loss of American cotton, he persistently defends hearty esteem and love of many thousands in both things he said that "Preaching had been the great business of his life, and he had stuck to it, although which was built by a member of the British Parliament, furnished with guns and ammunition of Eng-lish manufacture, manned and sailed almost entirely by Englishmen; that the facts were represented to had a long time ago abandoned the use of his old sermons, and preached a fresh discourse wherever he the collector of customs in Liverpool, who poohpoo'd them; that he was requested to send up the
facts to the customs in London whose solicitor was
not a very wise man and was probably in favor of
breaking up the republic; that afterwards Mr. Collier, counsel for the Admiralty, investigated the matter, and distinctly stated his opinion that what was
done at Liverpool was a direct infringement of the
Foreign Enlistment Act, and that the Customs' authorities at that port would be responsible for the

went. This plan gave him much facility and variety, if not of matter, at least of texts. (Laughter.) That was his practice; he preferred preaching a new sermon to an old one. He always endeavored to place thing as clearly as possible before the people, and a subject which did not actually prove something, did not satisfy him much. He preferred the practical to the theoretical; he liked poetry, but could not manage it He made some very happy remarks on preaching

We quote the conclusion of the report of his speech We quote the conclusion of the report of his special.

"True, education was more universal than it used to be, and that tended to expand the mind, and it ought to purify and fire it with noble sentiments. Men used to develope their own minds more in past times than now; he would grant that there were experient to that rule, but as a general thing the ceptions to that rule, but as a general thing the young preachers of the present day trusted to their memory too much, and he never liked recitations memory too much, and he never liked recitations. In his opinion, a man would never be anything worth as a preacher unless he gave play to his passions and the pathetic emotions of his heart, and he maintained that that could never be if they were perpetually reciting what they had previously written. (Hear, hear.) However, he would grant that there was no near.) However, he would grant that there was recoming at a scientific conclusion respecting preacing; every one must do the best he could—only he them be themselves and not somebody else. Ebeing thoroughly individual in their preaching, the souls would be enlarged and they would not a dwarfed by putting themselves into the drapery

other. "Well, then, he asked, what were the prospe before them? That before him was a short one, and the question with him would soon end, but what of Methodism? He had no very definite notion. He had been grievously disappointed. He used to regard it as the church of the Latter Days, and think gard it as the church of the Latter Days, and think that all the world would eventually become Methodists. He had been disappointed, but not discouraged. If they would only keep faithful to their doctrine—the purest and most scriptural in the world—together with their religious experience—for the glory of Methodism had been its experience—he had the de-liberate conviction that all would be right in the end. He urged them never to quarrel either individually or collectively as a society. Let them mind their own business, and the time would come after he had passed away when they would realize the benefits of such a course. Let them mind their own work, their own classes and, above all, their own souls. This was he to do with this strife. Ask Victor Hugo, the poet of freedom and exponent of the yearnings of all mankind for the better time—ask any man in Europe who opens his lips or indites a sentence for freedom, on which side your sympathies should lip. (Hear.) Why, in all parts of the world except this island, famed for its freedom, you do not find one man speaking in favor of the South; and why is that done here? I'll tell you the reason. Our London press is mainly in the hands of certain ruling West-end classes. It acts in favor of those classes. One of the most eminent statesmen in this country, although not an official classes and, above an, their own sous. In was nis earnest parting desire to his brethren and friends. He concluded by again heartily thanking them for their kindness to him on that memorable night. There were in him many infirmities besides blindness, but he hoped the Lord would keep him tranquil an patient to the end, and when his soul had passed awa they would carry his bones to Manningham churchy yard." nent statesmen in this country, although not an official statesman, said to me, "I had not an idea how much statesman, said to me, "I had not an idea how much influence the example of the Republic was having upon opinion here until I discovered the universal congratulations on the prospect of that Republic breaking up;" but I maintain, after all, that the people do not err. Free States are the home of the working man. In fifteen years 2,500,000 of our countrymen and countrywomen have left us for the United States, every one of whom, speaking generally, is in a much better position in point of comfort than if they had remained here, as one of Amer-ica's own noets had said.—

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS. The English and the Rebel papers have both been evere in their comments upon the able and impar tial administration of affairs in New Orleans by Ger Butler. He has protected virtue there, and has come back a decided abolitionist. He says the rebellio in the South is against the laboring men there, and

in behalf of slavery alone. We give a few

remarks in a speech in New York last week :-He was not generally accused of being a human tarian—at least not by his Southern friends. (Laugh tarian—at least not by his Southern friends. (Laughter.) When he saw the utter demoralization of the people, resulting from slavery, it struck him that it was an institution which should be thrust out of the Union. He had, on reading Mrs. Stowe's book—Uncle Tom's Cabim—believed it to be an overdrawn, highly wrought picture of Southern life, but he had seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, many things which go beyond her book as much as her book does beyond an ordinary school girl's novel. He related an instance of the shocking demoralization of society at New Orleans. There came into his office a woman 27 years of age, perfectly white, who asked him in proper language if he would put her in one of her father's houses. Her history was this:—

this:- Her father had educated her in the city of New York until she was between 17 and 18 years of age and then taken her to one of the metropolitan hotels, where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the connection, and desiring to get away from him, si went to New Orleans. He followed her, but she refused to live with him, at which he whipped her the public street and made her marry a slave. Stafterward resumed the unnatural relation, going Cincinnati, but was brought back by her husband father with a child belonging to somebody. He father fled from the city at the time of its occupation by the United States forces, leaving her in a state.

destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses, but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and testimony of its truth obtained from A, B and C, without difficulty. Notwithstanding this fact, widely known as it was, this man could be elected in Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, a judge of one of the courts.

On one occasion one of his aids brought to him a young woman, almost white, who had been brutally whipped and turned out of the house of her father. For this outrage the man had been made to pay a fing of \$1000 and give the woman a deed of emancipation. (Applause.) These were the kind of charges which had been brought against him. (Cheers, and cries of "Good!") Yes, no right-minded man could be sent to New Orleans without returning an unconditional anti-slavery man, even though the roofs of the houses were not taken off and the full extent of the corruption exposed.

All the lower class of the people of New Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, fourteen thousand took the oath of allegiance; and when he went on board the steamer on his return to the North, at least one thousand laboring men came down upon the levee and uttered no words except those of good will to him as the representative of the Government.

We might fill a column or two with interesting ex tracts from letters on business, but as we have given some complimentary ones heretofore, and fearing lest we should be exalted above measure, we give the following, which need no comment:

No. 1. "I am about to stop my paper. I want you to stop my paper, not because it has had the price raised, but because it is to Black for me, and I want A good Religious paper, and my paper has got to be A political one, and all war and party and not Coun-

No. 2. By reference to your books you will find that the number of subscribers from this parish is more than double what it was 9 months ago. Only one person has stopped his paper. He does not stop it because of the additional half dollar, but because of ceasional editorial 'pro-slavery' leaders."

The writer of the latter kindly adds that the l f subscribers is always increased in his appointments. and he intends it always shall be unless the editor be omes " pro-slavery !"

DRUNKEN OFFICERS.—Several months ago printed a form of a petition to the President of the United States desiring him to remove all officers of the army made incompetent and unsafe as leaders by their known practice of drinking intoxicating liquors. Many of the petitions came back to us with long lists of names, and we forwarded them to Washngton. Many others also were sent forward. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, presented them to the President, and thus describes the manner which they were received :-

MY DEAR MADAM :- I have the pleasure to in form you that the petition of the 12,384 women to the President of the United States was forwarded to the President of the United States was forwarded to me while in Washington, and was presented by me to the President in person, when I had the honor of reading to him the substantial parts of the petition.

He heard it with very great interest, took it carefully in his hands, folded it up and placed it upon his desk as if for further examination, and pronounced words of blessing upon "those dear souls" who had taken the subject of the petition so much to heart, expressing the earnest desire that they could know how much he had tried to do what they desired.

I am most happy to have had it in my power to present your patriotic desires to the attention of the President, and am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW,

THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. This excellent Yankee paper, published in Chicago, and edited by that live Hoosier, Dr. Eddy, comes out in new clothes, slick and glossy. We hope the inside will always remain as heretofore, only, if possible, a little more so. We do heartily rejoice in the prosperity of the Northwest and of our church there, in general, and of the Northwestern Advocate in particular. It is written in the Book of Providence reason why we should not rejoice just as much over every addition to your list as though it was made to

CHARITABLE.—In a London paper of recent date s a report of a case before the ecclesiastical court at York, in which a certain Rev. was proved guilty of drunkenness. The chancelor acquitted the guilty party, attributing his inebriety to accidental circumstances, and founding his charitable opinion upon his own experience, which he gave in the following order: "I am capable of taking as large a quantity of wines as almost anybody; but under peculiar ircumstances (long exposure to fatigue, or exercise in shooting) a single glass of cherry brandy has made me scarcely able to sit on horseback for a quarter of an hour."

A CUTE LAWYER.-When Gen. Butler took command of New Orleans, the French and English residents, though naturalized, were very anxious to show their national origin, so as to escape the emancipation of their slaves. Gen. Butler calmly waited till they had all registered themselves, and then informed every Frenchman that the code civile of his own country expressly forbids a Frenchman to-hold a slave, and every Englishman, that by British law every subject of that country holding a slave was subject to a penalty of \$500 for each! He left but a few slaves, though many negroes in his department

HAVE PATIENCE. - We beg the indulgence ome of our new subscribers whose papers may be delayed. It has been impossible to keep fully up with our business. In a week or two we hope to answer all orders with accustomed promptness.

Meanwhile, let all our friends work for us. With

proper effort all through this month, we are confident that the thousand lost last year might be made up The Herald really seems to be getting popular Why shouldn't it be? We print extra papers from the 1st of January to supply new subscribers. In remitting fractional parts of a dollar, our friends will please avoid shinplasters and halves of dollar bills. Send postal currency, or new postage

Metcalf, a Missouri slaveholder, has concluded that slavery is "pernicious," and says, with an extrava gance pardonable in a new convert, "The name Lincoln and universal liberty will forever be as close ly allied as the name of Christ and Christianity, and

ALL OUT .- We cannot supply any more Dec

will go hand in hand to the throne of grace."

EAST GREENWICH SEMINARY.—We are glad to hear that this seminary is very flourishing, and that in particular the Musical Department is very pop-

all, N. C., in the expedition to Goldsboro', was Corporal Edwin H. Curtis, of Co. C, 44th Mass. Regiment. He was a son of Rev. R. B. Curtis formerly of the East Maine Conference, now of Wis consin. He was an excellent young man, a member of the Bromfield Street Methodist Church, and much

We learn that the wife of Rev. Henry Mayo, of Providence Conference, died suddenly in East Weynouth, on the 8th instant. A more extended notice

others to report to us the deaths of members of our Herald, early. There are many whose friends do indigenous here. Souls are still being conv not desire any biography written, but they should all be reported. The column in which the deaths are published is open till the paper goes to press; but the published is open till the paper goes to press; but the biographies, on the last page, are printed several days before the date of the paper. We should be

The Pittsburgh Christian Advecute of the sainted Brodhe repose. Eight or nine have found the Saviour, expect the work will go on."

glad to report all, for every instance is of interest .

Dr. Durbin. - Our excellent and indefatigable Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society spent last Sabbath in the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching twice. The people contributed over \$800.00 to the cause. The facts and thoughts presented by the Doctor, we trust, will never be forgotten.

LITERARY NOTICES. SONGS FOR SOCIAL AND PUBLIC WORSHIP

Edited and Compiled by a New England Pastor. Octavo, pp. 320. Boston: Henry Hoyt.—This is a book of hymns and tunes adapted to congregational singing and public worship. The hymns and tune are generally excellent. We are surprised, as we usually are in examining hymn books prepared by any of our Congregational friends, to see so many of Wesley's Hymns used without credit. Certainly it would be more consistent to credit him with none at all, or with all that he wrote. A cursory glance shows us the following for which no credit is given:
"Christ the Lord is risen to-day," "Great God accept a heart," "Worship, Honor, Glory, Blessing." Lord, fill me with an humble fear," " Sing we to our God above." We doubt the propriety of attrib. uting John Wesley's hymn, "Give to the winds the fears," to Gerhard, of whose German hymn it is only an imitation. So the hymn, "Jesus thy blood and righteousness," should be attributed to John Wesley, Other translations or imitations are attributed to the

There are many such omissions and errors in the Sabbath Hymn Book, from which we suppose they found their way into this book.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. No. CCXXXV. January, 1863. Boston: By the Proprietor, at Walker. Wise & Co.'s .- This begins a new volume of this independent and vigorous though often heretical review. This number contains articles on The Later Writings of John Stuart Mill, The Palestinian Chord, Buckle's Treatment of History, De Quincey, Modern Romanism and Modern Protestantism, The Peace Policy, How it is urged and What it means : Review

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No CXCVIII. January 1863. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.-This is superior number of this old and excellent Review. The articles are on Glacial Theories, Count Cammillo di Cavour, Phases of Scholarship, Popular Fallacies, Recent works on Egyptology, Recent French Literature, The Origin and Uses of Poetry, Hurd's Law of Freedom and Bondage, Rufus Choate, Professor Wilson, French Histories of France, Critical Notices, and New Publications Received.

HOW THE BALTIMOREANS SERVE OUR

DEAR HERALD :- Happening to be in this city, and assing by the Campden Street Hospital, I was surprised seeing a large crowd of ladies flocking into the door.

My curiosity was aroused, and I resolved at all hazards to find out what was going on; but being a little bashful I kept back in the vestibule, or what was formerly the office of an hotel. Seeing a young lady, I advanced and inquired what was going on? She informed me that "the Ladies Union Relief Association of 39 Lexington Street," were dispensing the grand Christmas Dinner, to which the ladies and good Union-loving citizens of this city had contributed bountifully. On inquising more particularly, the young lady invited me to accompany her into the dining-hall, where were spread twenty or more long tables, extending the whole width of the hall, some twenty of thirty feet in length, decorated with flags, and heavily loaded with all the delicacies that the market affords, such as turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, beautifully frosted cake, pies, preserved peaches, jellies, etc. In a few moers, who took seats at the table; some of whom had that they must increase, while we in our pent up to waddle along on crutches, and others with canes; some thize with them, being afflicted alike myself. I thought crease at a much slower rate. God bless the great as they crowded in, it was time for me to leave. I started, as I thought, unobserved, but had scarcely got into the glorious part, in saving this nation, in every sense of street hefers I was overtaken by a party of three ladies the word. Lell your preachers, Bro. Eddy, to roll up I at once surrendered, and they marched me back and inyour subscription lists by thousands. They are just sisted that I should partake of their bountiful repast. I the men to do it, and they are doing it. We see no must confess that it made me feel quite at home to dissect a piece of turkey and also eat a nice piece of pie, the like f which I had not seen since I started from home. I think in the midst of this kindness our soldiers must have orgotten the 19th of April last.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association is organized thus: President - Hon. Mrs. Reverdy Johnson, with Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Turnbull, and Mrs. Norris, Vice Presidents. They also gave the soldiers a musical festival at o'clock, under the direction of W. G. Horner

REV. A. B. FULLER.

Annapolis, January 5, 1863. Mr. Editor:—I see in the Herald of Dec. 31, a notice of the funeral services of Rev. A. B. Fuller, Chaplain of the 16th Mass. Regiment. I was glad to see Rev. Dr. Neale and yourself among the speakers; it was alike honorable to your hearts and heads to pay this "tribute to the noble dead." Chaplain Fuller spent several days with me at this hospital and the parole camp just before he joined his regiment, and went into the battle of Fred-ericksburg, where he fell. This was my first acquaintance with him; but I must say that I became very much attached to him, and never have I met a chaplain in the U. S. Army that in my opinion was better adapted to the spoke plain and with great kindness and power to the soldier; all heard with interest and many with profit. Many soldiers at Camp Parole wept like children as he spoke to them of home and loved ones, and as he pointed them to Jesus, the soldier's friend, and instructed them to copy his noble example, and seek the favor of God. He was the right man in the right place. He remarked to me on Sabbath morning, as we were on our way from this city to the Parole Camp, "We all have to turn itin rants in the army, and preach Methodist doctrines.' But he has gone. Side by side he lay with many of the noble and brave 16th, on that fatal day. May God bless the dear one of his household he 'oved so well.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Rev. George S. Dearborn, of Lisbon, writes :- " As the good tidings of salvation are ever cheering to the friends of Zion, and are well calculated to stimulate and encour age them in their holy mission, I would briefly describe the results of Christian effort on this charge. It may be too well known by many of the preachers at least; that in our village where so many things are agreeable and has been small, the spirituality of the aggregate membership far below the true standard. We have seen some approvement in these respects for the past year, and occasionally a mercy drop has fallen. Recently a new im-

pulse has been given to the good work. The last of October the public services of a 'Preachers' meeting were enjoyed, and as the people manifested a commendable interest, meetings were continued for three successive weeks with encouraging results. The tone of piety in the church was much improved, her faith strengthened, and goodly number of the unconverted were attra standard of the cross. The good influence is now being felt in an adjacent neighborhood within the bounds of the charge, where some desperate backsliders have made a start for their 'Father's house,' and several sinners have ommitted themselves for Christ. We are hoping this dessed tide of salvation may sweep on till its purifying influences are felt in this entire region of country. would hereby express my obligations to Bros. Noyes, Cushman, Fawcett and Heath, for important aid rendered at our meetings; trusting that those who have been faithful in broadcasting the good seed may be joyful reapers in their own fields."

Rev. A. W. Pottle, of Bethel, Me., writes :- " It ma e cheering to some readers of the Herald to know that the work of the Lord is progressing at Bethel Hill. The church has been greatly revived, many backsliders have been reclaimed, and about a score of souls have decided to be hereafter on the Lord's side. The work is still in

Rev. John W. Adams, of South Newmarket, N. H. writes: " To the glory of God, and for the encoura of the friends of Zion, we are able to say, the Lord ha soil where our first literary institution in the State was reared, and where the ashes of the sainted Brodhead nov

Brooklyn, the pew rents for the last year amounted to \$18,549, all of which has been paid with the exception of \$36. The contributions for the new lecture-room amount to \$10,412, making the total cash receipts for the year \$26,711, exclusive of contributions for various benevolent

Orthodox Congregational Papers.—There now remain but six weekly religious papers of our order in the land, viz.: The Independent, (at least nominally Congregational.) the Congregationalist, the Boston Recorder, Portland Christian Mirror, Vermont Chronicle, (published at Windsor,) and Hartford Religious, Hegald. The four which have been suspended, all within a few months, are the Lewiston Maine Evangelist, Concord (N. H.) Congregational Journal, Chicago Congregational Herald, and Oberlin Evangelist. There are, four which are now issued monthly, all of recent origin, viz.: The Wisconsin Puritan, at Milwaukee; the Iowa Religious News Letter, at Dubuque; the Congregational Record, News Letter, at Dubuque; the Congregational Record, at Lawrence, Kansas; and the Illinois Christian Era, President Blanchard's paper.—Congregationalist.

Jewish Sunday Schools .- It, is said that the Jews in New York have actually organized Sunday Schools, meeting on the Christian Sabbath. Their children attending the public schools, and becoming acquainted with Christian children, were entering the Christian Sunday Schools, and they have concluded to start Sunday Schools of their own. Some of the lessons are in the Hebrew language. They are now indirectly honoring the true Messiah by meeting for religious worship on the day of the week when he rose from the dead. Let us hope that in this country of perfect freedom on religious matters, " the fullness of the Gentiles shall come in, and

California. - The church in Alexander Valley was burned down in the latter part of November, and the treated. The last of their cavalry columns left Monday pastor, Rev. W. S. Bryant, was raising money to build another. The Presiding Elder of the Nevada Territory District reported that the indications of prosperity were multiplying in every charge supplied with a preacher He calls loudly for men to occupy the vacant fields.

Congregationalists .- The Independents in Great Britain have built during the past year 96 new chapels, enlarged 38, and altered and improved 73 chapels, established 45 new schools, and built 11 new ministers' houses.

Our Busy Men .- The Bishop of London, speaking of the relation of prominent men to the Sunday School, says that two gentlemen who hold "almost the highest positions in the profession of the law," and who are the busiest men in England, have for many years spent portions of every Sabbath in teaching their Sunday School classes. They have ever regarded it as a "sacred duty" to deny themselves the pleasure of spending the Sabbaths in the country, that the lads under their care might not suffer through their neglect.

Bible Distribution .- The London correspondent of the Paris Siecle admits the great activity of Bible distributors at the Great Exhibition, in the following ill-humored manner: "O, this Bible! The Evangelical propaganda takes every disguise in England; it watches you everywhere, passes through your keyhole, conceals itself under your pillow, and will even marry you if only it can get in a Bible! In going and coming, I tell you, I have received enough to fill a book-shelf. There ing, nor a Sabbath boxing between Papist and Huguenot in Hyde Park, nor a paper of sugar plums, nor a nosegay of flowers, but a Bible is hidden within it! In Cornhill, there is a dentist who gathers teeth for nothing. o long as he may give you a Bible into the bargain!

of the tribunal of Granada in the case of Alhama and which ascended Green River; this river runs north to the Matamoros, for propagating Protestant doctrines in Ohio, as does the Cumberland. uel Matamoros to eight years' imprisonment, and both are for ever prevented from following the profession of teacher, interdicted from all political offices and rights

during the term of their sentence, and condemned to pay a quarter of the expenses each. The books and The other prisoners, to the number of eleven are ac-

The Clamor Publico, published at Madrid, was recently seized for publishing the following paragraphs in allusion "The Emperor of China has published a decree estab-

They will give information in some of the provinces

of Andalusia.

"For ourselves, remembering the vulgar saying, 'Comparisons are odious,' we make none because we do not wish to be odious to anybody."

Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, of the N. E. Conference, who entered the 19th Massachusetts as a private, but was pronoted to a Chaplaincy, has received an honorable discharge on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He served portion of the time as chief of an ambulance train, and mand was wounded at West Point. During the retreat of General Pope the horse of another staff officer next him was killed, and his own wounded, falling with and crushing him. After remaining some time in the hospital here, Mr. Winslow obtained leave to go home and recuperate. Since his return he has been detailed for duty at the convalescent camp, where he has rendered good service to the

Rev. S. F. Strout, of East Maine, has been commis sioned Chaplain of the 9th Maine Regiment. Rev. Charles Nason, of Kennebunk, formerly of Provi-

dence Conference, has been appointed Chaplain of the Rev. Silas S. Cummings, of the Providence Confer-

ence, has been appointed chaplain of the 4th Rhode Island Regiment.

Rev. T. H. Pearne, of Oregon, declined the office of Brigadier General of Militia, and Stephen Coffin has been

Gen. Herron, whose brilliant exploits in Arkansas have made him suddenly famous, is from Iowa. He is a oung man-little over thirty years of age-and looks nore like a clerk in a country dry goods store than like a follower of "grim-visaged war." He went into service as a Lieutenant Colonel, was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of Pea Ridge, and has proved a hero

Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. H. B. Wilson, of the Church of England, have been suspended from the minstry a year for writing a part of the "Essays and Re-

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, (Unitarian) has been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Educa-

The Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, is he strength and clearness of his great intellect.

President Lincoln has presented to Senator Sumner, for transmission to George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, the pen with which he signed the Emancipation

the Capitol, at Washington, of rum shops. When he returned to the Senate the present session, he found the saloons. These have all been cleaned out, and no liquor

dams printing presses, out of which he has made a for-

outh he was an apprentice to a cabinet-maker. Rev. Elijah H. Legro, Chaplain of the 12th New Hampshire Regiment, died at Washington, Jan. 1, and was buried at Rochester, N. H., Jan. 7th.

ports revivals in fourteen circuits and stations, prefaced with the remark: "We have good news from the churches. Gracious seasons are enjoyed in many places. Societies are revived, and their numbers increased."

The German Methodists. — Notwithstanding the hard times, there has been an increase of 2,200 in the subscription, list of the Christian Apologist, (German Methodist at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity. The number of subscribers is now 13,700. The number of subscribers in now 13,700. The Sunday School Bell has suffered no diminution of the subscription men have been at work again as they did last year, and

burnt the bridges in spite of the Confederate troops. From the Department of the Cumberland .- It was stated last week that Gen. Rosecrans' left wing, under Gen Crittenden, crossed Stone River, Friday, Jan. 2, but the movement took place on Thursday, one division of Gen. Crittenden's corps, commanded by Gen. Van Cleve, having crossed and taken position on a low eminence almost overlooking Murfreesboro' forming the extreme left wing of our army. There was no general engagement after Wednesday's battle until Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M., both parties seeming disposed to rest, but skirmishing had taken place along the lines, the result of which had an encouraging effect on our troops. It was about 4 o'clock in the evening, Friday, when no one anticipate a renewal of the battle, that the rebels advanced in overwhelming force, under the command of Breckinridge, Cleve's division. This portion of our forces was in command of Col. Beatty of the 19th Ohio, Gen. Van Cleve having been wounded on Wednesday. For half an hour the gallant men of Van Cleve's division held their own against five times their number, but finally two brigades slowly retired, until at length our men were pushed into the river, many of them dyeing the water with their blood. ley's division, which was near the centre when the battle began, came rushing up to the rescue with loud cheers. The soldiers advanced, and plunged into the stream and waded across, all the time pouring their bullets into the face of the foe. The enemy were driven from the woods near the river and through cornfields, nearly a mile and a half, with terrible slaughter. Saturday the rebels made another ineffectual attempt on our left, and at night re

ed in carrying off all their property. Our whole loss it is said will not exceed 7,000; a large portion of these are prisoners. Wounded rebel officers estimate their loss at from 12,000 to 15,000, with a great slaughter of leading officers. Generals Rains and Han-son are killed; Generals Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded. The body of the Federal Gen. Sill was found where he fell on New Year's Day. The rebels captured Gen. Willich, and claim to have captured Gen. Fry; but this is a mistake, for he took command in Lebanon, Ky., on the 2d inst.

morning, 5th inst. Their rear guard of cavalry was at-

tacked and dispersed by our troops. The enemy succeed-

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that Christmas night a council of war was held at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, and the commander urged upon his generals to "press them hard; strike fast and sharplv; give them no rest. Fight them; fight them: FIGHT, I say!" The generals were of the same mind of their mmander and heartily expressed their determination to press the enemy. Before the assembly separated, Gen. Rosecrans again urged upon officers present to "Fight! Spread out your skirmishers far and wide; keep pushing ahead; expose their nests; fight! keep fighting and they will not stand it." They have fought, and reports from Nashville state that Tuesday, January 6, General Rosecrans' advance was eighteen miles south of Murfreesboro', and had there captured a wagon train; the rear was eight miles south of the town. The New York Tribune says there are "many ten thousands" of troops in Tennessee and South Kentucky from whom crans can draw reinforcements. The Cumberland and Green Rivers, too, have risen, so that his army will no longer have to depend on the railroad through Ken tucky for supplies. Already supplies have been landed Persecution in Spain .- The following is the judgment at Bowling Green, South Kentucky, from transports

Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Tullahoma, Coffee County, Tenn., 71 miles from Nashville, and 32 from Murfreesboro,' on the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail-

From the Department of the Tennessee .- Gen. Grant's headquarters are at Holly Springs, Miss. His cavalry made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad a few days the breakneck policy of the South. Who was it that passes through the western part of Mis. sissippi, and destroyed several miles of it. Friday, Gen. Sullivan whipped Col. Forrest of Van Don's cavalry, at Spring Hill, West Tennessee, capturing his artiflery, six pieces, 300 stand of arms, and many prisoners and horses.

From Vicksburg .- After taking some of the enemy's outer intrenchments on Sunday, 28th ult., the battle was renewed by Gen. Sherman on Monday, and he succeeded in getting within two miles of the town, the enemy's works extending six miles. We learn by way of Richmond that on Friday the 2d inst., our forces were driven back, and embarked and went down the Yazoo river, and

it is supposed an attack will be made at Chickasaw Bayou. Dispatches of Jan. 11, say Gen. Sherman's repulse was omplete. The entire force, under the direction of Gen. McClernand, re-embarked Saturday, 10th inst. At last accounts the entire fleet of transports with troops had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon, Ark. with the regiment through the Peninsula fights, acting a Gen. McClernand has superseded Gen. Sherman in com-

ossession of Van Buren, on the Arkansas river. He elegraphs on the 30th ult., that the rebels retreated durng the night toward Arkadelphia, 55 miles southwest of Litttle Rock, abandoning about sixty wounded rebels at Forth Smith, whom they left with instructions to take care of themselves. The entire telegraphic correspondence of General Hindman was taken. It contains much valuable information, and will be forwarded to the War Department. Gen. Schofield has assumed command of the Army of the Frontier.

From the Department of the Gulf .- Galveston, Texas, has been retaken by the rebels. On the morning of the 1st inst. the rebels made an attack by land and water. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, &c. The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after about all her officers (including Capt. Wainright and Lieut. Lee) and crew, 130 all old, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers. But one or two of the officers, and twelve or fifteen of the crew, escaped death. The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped. The Westfield (flagship). Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports and the Commodore blew her up. Commodore Renshaw, blown up with the ship. The rebel force was estimate at about 5,000, under Gen. Magruder.

Our land force, under command of Col. Burrill of Massachusetts, did not exceed three hundred, the residue not having arrived, or had not disembarked at the time of

Farragut was about to attack Port Hudson, and waiting for Gen. Banks to make a land attack in connection with dangerously ill at his residence at Schenectady. He is paralyzed, and cannot long survive, though he still retains land attack on Vicksburg till Banks and Farragut fight heirway there. A rumor was current in New Orleans that Joff. Davis was preparing an expedition to retake the Crescent City. The three negro regiments are doing garrison duty in Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

gressional.—After an adjournment through the hol idays, Congress re-assembled Monday, Jan. 5. In the Senate the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquiry, stated that no citizen had ever been required, as a condition of discharge, to take an oath not to bring suit against those who arrested him. Bills were noticed to reserve from sale, under the confiscation and tax laws, military sites in the rebel States; to tax bank bills. Information was requested as to the expediency of modifying the duty on paper. The bill from the House to raise volum for the defense of Kentucky was recommitted to the Committee on Military affairs. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Doolittle's amendment, o exempt homesteads from execution.

In the House, the bill to abrogate treaties with the Sioux was passed. A bill was proposed to prevent the adander Imboden and Jenkins, attacked Col. Washburn at elected under special proclamation of Generals and Milier Imboden and Jenkins, attacken Co. I state of the state New Creek, on the Maryland line. It was reported that served, and no State shall be counted excepting those Gen. Carter's Cavalry Expedition.—This daring raid, from loyal States the exclusive right of deciding who seen. Rosecrans is reported to have said, materially shall be members of that body, and gives electors from

it on the ground that the estimated average value of the slaves, 8300, was too high, and that even at that price \$10,000,000 would not be required. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the exediency of issuing Treasury Notes bearing 3.65 interest. A bill was passed to allow certain articles to be sent to the soldiers by mail at book-postage rates, one cent per

to bounties of volunteers in certain cases was passed. Presented and referred—Bill to amend the act respecting he Judiciary system of the United States; bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. Adopted-A resotion instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a soldiers' home for desti-tute and wounded soldiers honorably discharged. The bill relative to the discharge of State prisoners was taken up and discussed. Passed—The bill forfeiting the pay officers of the army after thirty days' absence.

In the House, resolutions were passed to give credit to tates, in estimating soldiers enrolled therein, for all who ines as illegal and unjust, was tabled, 56 against 53. This order was issued because the Jews persisted in contraband intercourse with the rebels. The order was revoked by the President.

Thursday, Jan. 8 .- In the Senate, Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post Office, reported against the pasage of the bill to allow bundles, &c., to be sent through

In the House, a resolution of thanks to Gen. Butler or able, energetic and humane administration in the Department of the Gulf, was passed-83 against 28. Mr. Vickliffe offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War to make a full report of their doings at Port Royal, S. C., and in Georgia, with regard to the care and employment of slaves, and the expense—tabled, 81 against 50. It was resolved to appoint a special committee of five to report a bill provid-ing for the appointment of commissioners to hear and take proof of losses sustained by citizens, caused by the presence or conduct of the armies of the United States; also the proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimants, and providing that all such claims shall be decided by the Court of Claims. It was resolved to request the Attorney General to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property had been enforced in the District of Columbia.

Friday, Jan. 9.—The House went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the executive; legislative, &c., appropriation bill. Several amendnents were made, including a proviso that no part of this appropriation shall be paid for the mileage of Senators and Representatives, beyond the sum of ten cents per mile each way. The bill then passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Leathem's Speech .- Mr. Leathem, M. P., and brother-in-law of John Bright, lately made a speech in England. In speaking of the cause of British indifference he said it was partly because of American compe tition, in which English interests had invariably suffered. This sort of thing, coming from a junior member of a spectable nation like ourselves, which is always singing Rule Britannia,' and thanking Providence that it is not precisely as other men are. (Laughter.) Nothing was known about parties in America—hardly their names; othing about the course of events and opinion." "We blow our own rebels from the mouths of gans, but talk grand to others of the sacred rights of insurrection." Speaking of the one-sided reports of correspondents he says: "We were told that the South sympathized with our aristocratic institutions, and admired the phase of society under which we have the happiness to live; that the North were radicals, Puritans, levelers, and all that was bad." "They omitted to tell us that the whole of the eponderating West of America was thoroughly freetrade, and that all the humiliations that have been heaped upon this country for fifty years afe directly traceable to missed the English Minister during the American (Rus-

Right Feeling .- The working men of Manchester, Eng land, held a meeting, Dec. 31, in which they expressed sympathy and satisfaction with regard to the emancipation policy of the United States, and agreed upon a congratulatory address to President Lincoln. The Mayor was requested and undertook, simply as a citizen, to

ansmit the resolutions and address to the President. The Monitor -The leak in the Monitor was said to be caused by her peculiar construction. The upper hull, which at the bows projected several feet beyond the lower one, came down with tremendous force upon the vaves during the storm, and instead of riding on the eas she was at times completely buried, except her turret. Eighteen lives were said to have been lost. A boat's crew of the Rhode Island was supposed to be lost attempting to rescue the Monitor's crew, but were aferwards picked up by a passing vessel.

Consul Removed .- Count Mejan has been dismissed from his post as consul of New Orleans and M. Fancon net has been recognized by our Government. This wa done Jan. 7, by M. Mercier, the French Minister, after an examination of the records of Mejan's acts, and with out any other action on the part of our Government exept the presentation of the case.

The Treaty with Liberia .- This document does not recognize the doctrine of caste. Henceforth, while white citizens of the United States can enjoy full privileges in Liberia, the swarthy citizens of that African republi may reside in, and trade to any part of the territories of the republic of the United States to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they like, without being restrained or prejudiced, and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, sub jects, or citizens of the most favored nation."

Our Relations with England. - Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England states that the relations of the Embassy with the Court of St. James are more cordial and pleasant now than at any time previous since Mr. Adams went to London.

Rebel and Federal Losses During the Year .- The reported losses in the various battles fought last year show n aggregate rebel loss of 96,409 in killed, wounded and ers, while the Federal loss was 106,819. Estimates of losses in battles of which there are no reports of casualties, increase these figures to 108,707 for the rebel loss,

and to 132,819 for Federal loss. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine convened Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A complete record of the name, number of regiment and place of burial of each soldier who dies in the hospitals in and around Washington, is kept by Mr. Thos. B. Baker, Record and Burial Clerk in the Quartermaster's office, corner of Eighteenth and G Streets, Washington,

P K Andrews, B P Abbott, M P Alderman, N Andrews, M Adams, Israel Adams, J S Adams, A S Adams, S Allen, G S Alexander, E W Angell, A Allton, D Atkins, Cynthia Ames, J W H Ames, C F Allen, J W Adams, Joel Adams, C M Al-

ards, D B Randall, W Reed.

J A Sherburne, Isabella Smith, Elihu Scott, R S Stubbs, S S Strout, J L Smith, E S Stanley. J A Steele, J Scott, N A Soule, S B Sweetser, S J Stebbins, D H Sanborn, C Sennet, I Schoffeld, C S Sanford, I Simuona (bills had been sent to Bro White), N P Selee, I Smith, H R Sawyer, S F Strout and A R Lunt, W C Stovens, J F Sheffield, W H Stetson C H Simpson, C E Springer, W S Simuons, M Spencer (D W's money has not been received), H G Small, E A Standish (you are square to Jan '63), C Scammon, J R Smith, B P Spalding, O Strout, A Sanderson. H Stratton, S F Strout. E Smith, P B Tsy, A Turner, J Thurston, I Taggart, R P Taylor, S Taylor, R Tilton, J C Towle, G W Terrett, A C Trafton, I Taylor, T Talbot, A Turner, H Torbush, W Turkington, E A Thomas.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Jan. 3. to 10.

M P Alderman—B M Ashley—G S Alexander—W M Ayres
—B S Arey—J M Addemau—J W H Ames—D W Barber—E
B Best—C A Bailey—D C Babeock—A N Bodfash 2—Geo W
Brewster—E B Bradford—L A Bosworth—C L Browning—
Bayley & Noyes—J M Bean—I Brown Jr.—L H Bean—W L
Brown—S Beedle—U Backlin—C C Childs—A Church—J C
Cromack 2—Carlton A Porter—H B Copp—H W Conant—J
W Chandler—C H Cooper—W R Clark—C H Coffin—B W
Chandler—C H Cooper—W R Clark—C H Coffin—B W
Chane—I S Cumming»—E G Chase—W Crook—S H Chase—
M F Carpenter—I Currier—W H Craw ford—E P Capron—E
E Danforth—D Dorchester—Z Dévis—G F Eaton—E Edson
—M Ford—M Fowler—W Folch—E M Frohock—E Fenno
—W Ford—M Green—John Grey—A C Godfrey—F Grovenor
—N D George—J Gill—T Gifford—J E Gifford—W J Hamblet
Low—John Haslam—E H Hatfield—W H Hyatt—A Holden—E N Higgins—R Harcourt—J M Hutchinson—J Hail—A
Hayward—C R Hawley—J C Hoyt—W J Hathaway—J Hood
—L A Hubbard—W T Jewell—S Jackson—W J Kidder—L B
Knight—J O Knowles—F E King—J Lovejo—F A Loomis 2
—C E Lane—W G Leonard—J W Lewis—W Livesey—J S

Little—Chas E Little—J Livesey—O T Marshall—R Mitchell
—H H Martin—J Mather 2—N Martin—W B Morrison—N H
Marthurst—W J Pomfret—L Pierce—E Peaslee—J I Perry—
F H Putnam—Goo Pieraon—S W Russell—W Leed—H B Roby
—I P Roberts—H L Staples—H B Sawyer—O F Spoacer—W
Stout—B P S Spading—R H Stinchfield—T D Sleeper—John
Scott—F A Sowie—John Sawyer—J Scott—H A Sanderson—E Soott—J F Sheffield—F W Sawyer—D Strong—B L Sayer—A Sanderson—E A Smith—N F Stevens—C H Simpson—G C
Thomas 3—C C Thorne—I Tagart—N Tilden—James Tay-lor—E A Titas—T B Tupper—F Upham—C H Vinton—E M
Wirgin—P M Vinton—J W Willett—C C Whitney—E W ammin—H W Wolkber—John Swyer—I Scott—H A Swentworth—
J Wagner—M E Wright—H W Wight—J B Whitchouse—B
M Walker—Joha Wilcox—L , Wentworth—F Woods—C C
Whitney—E H Young.

J. P. Mager, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Jan. 3. to 10.

J. P. MAGES, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornbill. Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Preachers' Meeting, at Auburn, Me., Jan. 26-28. Preachers' Meeting, at N. Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 26-28. Preachers' Meeting, at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 27, 28. Preachers' Meeting, at N. Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 27-Preachers' Meeting, at Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 4, 5. Preachers' Meeting, at Broadway Church, Providence, Feb.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. on Davis, Washington, Me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The undersigned desire to acknowledge the happy surprise visit made their pastor by the members and friends of the M. E. Church in East Brookfield on the eve of Dec. 30th. In the early part of the evening the door-bell rang, and on going to answer the call we met a crowd of man, women and children. With the praying, singing, speeches and presentations—among which was a barrel of flour by the children of the Sabbath School—the hours passed in the most interesting and satisfactory manner. The evening being thus speat, the friends dispersed, leaving for the comfort of the pastor and family, provision and money to the amount of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. May the God of infinite grace supply all their need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

CHARLES H. VINTON.

NELLIE M. VINTON.

A CARD.—We the undersigned feel very grateful to our friends on this charge, for the invitation to spend the afternoon and evening of Jan. 6th with them, at Bro. Strout's, "Uncle Jim's," where we enjoyed a very pleasant interview; and also for the substantial token of their regard, in the shape of \$48.07 cash. May the blessings of Heaven rest upon them.

Durham, Me., Jan. 7.

M. P. BALLOU.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Society at Gilmanton cannot boast of great wealth in this world's goods, nor can it do great things, but their hearts are kind and their hunds open. On New Year's Eve they took possession of the Parsonage, and after making us a good visit, wishing us a "Happy New Year" by cheerful countenances, kind words, and something besides words, they took their departure, leaving us some 432 better of than they found us. May Ged the wide with these

DONATION. Bro. Haven:—Permit us through the Herald oacknowledge the receipt of a donation of \$106, by our friends if Welis and North Berwick charge.

North Berwick, Me., Jan. 1.

H. B. SAWYER.

THE SPRING TERM of Providence Conference Seminary and Musical Institute, East Greenwich, R. I., will begin Jan. 29th, and continue cleven weeks. Thorough instruction in all departments will continue to be given by a full Faculty of eight teach rs. Calisthenic Exercises for the Ladies.

Address REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal.

3a. 14.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGI-ATE INSTITUTE.—Spring Term begins Feb. 12th. Board of Instruction full. Best advantages in all departments. Ex-cellent Board at the Seminary Boarding House. Rooms cheap for self-boarders. Apply early for Circulars or Cata-logues. 4t.

TREMONT ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor of this

Marriages.

In this city, Dec. 21, by Rev. P. Mason, Mr. Rufus McKen-ney to Miss Caroline Briggs, both of Gloucester. Jan. 4, by Rev. G. M. Steele, Mr. James Bamforth, of Lynn, o Miss Harriet Hall, of Boston. Jan. 1, by the Rev. P. Mason, Mr. Daniel Ordway to Miss Jatharlue Horn, all of Boston. atharine Horn, all of Boston.
Jan. 8, at the Bromfeld St. M. E. Church, by the Rev. E.
T. Taylor, Mr. George F. Sargent to Miss Mary Motley, secud daughter of George B. Garett, Esq., all of this city.
Jan. 8, by Rev. G. M. Steele, Mr. Joseph Graham to Miss
.ettia Crilley, both of Boston.
In New Ipswich, N. H., Jan. 24, by Rev. G. F. Eaton, Mr.
Alexander G. Bolton, of Brighton, Mass., to Miss Margarot,
sits land, of New Ipswich. Alexander G. Bolton, of Brighton, Mass., to Miss Margarot. Bis-land, of New Ipswich.

In the Methodist Church at East Harwich, Jan. 1, by Rev. N. P. Selee, Assiste by Rev. J. French. Mr. Jonathan Buck to Miss R. Francelia Nickerson, both of Harwich.

In Sandwich, Spring Hill, Nov. 27, by Rev. B. Haines, Mr. George H. Clark to Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, both of Sandwich; also, at the same place, Dec. 25, Mr. Benjamin W. Fish to Miss Mary E. Chadwick, both of South Sandwich. In Worcester, by Rev. T. W. Lewis, Dec. 25, Mr. Tyler A. Lamson, a soldier, to Miss Ella E. Ellis, of W.; also, by same, n Worcester, Dec. 31, Mr. Brigham Davidson, of Princeton, to Miss Almira Wheelock, of W.

In Mansfield, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. A. Clapp, Mr. Albert W. Phillips, of Easton, to Miss Splyia A. Phillips, of Mansfield. In Warren, Jan. 3, by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, at the residence of A. G. Mich, Es., Mr. Geo. M. Allen to Mrs. Nancy Cutler, all of Warren.

In South Ashburnham, Dec. 24, by Rev. W. M. Pentecost, Mr. Leonard W. Peirce, of Westminster, to Miss Laura L. Stoddard, of Gardner.

In Townsend, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the house of the Mr. Leonard W. Peirce, of Westminster, to Miss Laura L. Stoddard, of Gardner.

In Townsend, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the house of the bride, by Rev. C. H. Hanaford, James Gerrish, Esq., of Groton Junction, to Mrs. Sarah Powers, of Townsend.

In Patten, Me., Dec. 23d, at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. C. E. Springer, Mr. Isaiah Guptill, to Miss Martha J. Drew; by the same, Jan. 4th, Mr. James Craig to Miss Augusta E. Potter, all of Patten.

In Falmouth, Mc., by Rev. E. K. Colby, Oct. 14, Mr. Isaae F. Baker to Miss Cordelia D. Baker, all of F.; also, Nov. 23, Mr. Edward Holmes, of Hanson, to Miss Lucy G. Donalson, of F.; also, Jan. 8, Mr. Calvin D. Robinson to Mrs. Sarah A. Chadwick, all of F.

In Durham, Me., Nov. 16, by Rev. G. W. Ballou, Mr. James H. Eveleth to Miss Mary E. Rook, both of Durham.

In Albany, Me., Dec. 21 by Rev. Francis Grovenor, Mr. Moses M. Keene, of Harrison, Me., to Miss Sarah M. Farmum, of Betehel.

Meaths.

In Lynn, Jan. 9, Mrs. Marths, widow of Nathaniel New-iall, aged 75 years. In Searsmont, Me., Dec. 8, Nathaniel A., son of Capt. Peter V. and Mary Robbins, aged 15 years and 2 months.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer At market 750 Beef Cattle, 430 Stores, 1700 Sh

Market Beef-Extra \$7.00; first quality \$6.50; second qu Working Oxen-Nothing.
Milch Cows-\$46 @ 49; common do, \$00.

Hides-71 4 8c per 1. Calf Skins—S & 9c per lb. Pelta-\$1.75 @ 2.00 Spring Pigs-Wholesale, 5; retail, 51 & 6ic.

RETAIL PRICE. PROVISIONS—P fb. ap Butter, 25 g Lump Butter, 25 g 30 Spinnen, personal Spinnen,

Ams, Boston, g 00 Beans, white, peck, 62 00 Beans, white, peck, 63 00 Beans, white, peck, 64 00

WHOLESALE PRICE. *** WHOLESALE PRIOF.**

**Mess Becf, P bbl., cash price, 14 00 @15 00 No. 1 do, Pork, Boston No. 1, bbl, @15 00 Boston No. 2, bbl, @15 00 Boston No. 2, bbl, @15 00 Do. clear, @16 59 Do. clear, @16 59 Do. Prime, 13 50 @00 00 Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 @11 50 Boston No. 4, bbl, @15 00 Corn Meal, 4 25 @ 4 50 Boston No. 2, bbl @15 50 Do. Prime, 13 50 @00 00 Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 @11 50 Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 @11 50 Corn Meal, 4 25 @ 4 50 Do. Company Co

BUTTER, CHEESE AND Butter, EGGS.

3utter, EGGS.

4utter, EGGS.

5utter, 6utter, 6utte FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

Franberries,
bbl, # 4 00 @ 5 00 Straw, 100 lbs,

Straw, 100 lbs,

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

Frankeries,
Frankeries,
Straw, 100 lbs,
Straw, 100 lbs,
Straw, 100 lbs, western, dry, do. wet, Buenos Ayres, 2 50 & 2 25 Calcutta, 4 00 @ 0 00 Green, Ory.

@ 1 75 Rio Grande,

Messina Oranges, @ 0 00 Orinoco, 25 @ Orinoco, 31 @ Orinoco, 32 @ Orinoc GRASS SEED. Oak, Calf Skins, V lb.-2 50 @ 2 75 10 Rough, 3 00 @ 3 25 Bark Tanned, Ph, Clover, Western, 10 @ 12 Rockland, cask,

Pour Meadow, 4 00 @ 4 50 WOOL.
R. I. Bent Grass, Full blood, Merino. 1 50 @ 2 00

1 00 @ 1 25 Advertisements.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS. 1y PIANO PRIMERS AND CATECHISMS. Burrowes' Piano Primer and Guide to Practice, 30 cents. Bertini's Self-Teaching Catechism, Explanations applicable to every musical instrument. By the author of "Bertini's Plano Method," 25 cts. Jousse's Catechism of Music, 25 cts. Knorr's Methodical Guide, for Teachers of the Piano-forte, 50 cents. Oliver's Practical Text Book for the Piano, cloth-60 cts.; board, 35 cts. Czerny's Lemers to Young Ladies on Piano Playing, 50 cts. Forde's New Primer for the Piano, 25 cents.

cents.

The above comprises the best works of the kind. Copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

Jan 14 THOROUGHLY TESTED. Rev. H. J. Campbell, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

h directly the affected parts and give almost instant reIn BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and TATARRH they are bensle. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches,
their extended use, has cause t them to be counferfeit.
Be sure to guard against worthess imitations. Obtain
the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have
ed their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKand SINGERS should use the Troches. Military Officers
Soldiers who overtax the voice and are exposed to sudden
uges, should have them.

sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be car-

L ESSONS FOR EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR. A new Question Book on portions of Scripture selected from the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. A very excellent and desirable book. Copies sent by mail on receipt of 13 cents. Price \$1.30 per dozen.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent

N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

ention is invited to his
STAR SCALE PIANO. HARUM MERRILL, FUNERAL UNDERTAK-ER, would give notice that he has made arrangements again to give personal attention to the above mentioned busi-ness, and farnish every thing connected with the same at the

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. Nov 26

Advertisements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the William A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to halve the Hair in the least; remedies the fill effects bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brow leaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 31 BARCLAY STREET,

(Late 223 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

NEW YORK.

June 4

DIPTHERIA. A sure cure for the Diptheria. It has never failed in a single instance where it has been applied. I will send the Recipe for making and the directions for using to any one who will enclose one dollar to my address.

REV. O. F. JENKINS, Pennaguld, Mc. Send for the Recipe and have the medicine prepared and ready to be applied upon the first symptoms. It may save the life of your child.

O. F. J. Dec 31

\$40 PAYS 14 WEEKS' BOARD AND TUI-TION at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Paint-ing, Military and Commercial Departments, (Both Sexes.) Jan. 2, Term opens. 14 Teachers. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal. Nov 26

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES. O. S. CURRIER & CO., 94 HANOVER STREET, have a good variety of ENTIRE NEW FALL DR'SS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, at VERY LOW 1 AICES.

Pretty Goods, 17, 20 and 25 cents; Thibets, 75 cents; Domestic and House-Keeping Goods, and articles usually found in a first class Dry Goods House. We assure all good bargains.

The business conducted exclusively for the penent of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1833, Distribution made Dec. 1, 1833, amounted to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly, or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphiets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, postpaid.

DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.

Willard Phillips, Pres*t,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
WM. W. MORLAND, Consulting Physician.
Feb 12

WM. W. MORLAND, Consulting Physician.

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE is the most wonderful of all inventions.

This beautiful instrument magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and although of so high a power, yet requires no focal adjustment, and is so simple that a child can use it. Costing but \$2.

For a present nothing can be more suitable, for it opens up an unseen kingdom, and reveals the power and goodness of God in the Works of Creation.

Parents, do you wish to give your children such amusements as will instruct and benefit them? Then place this instrument in their hands. Sent postage paid on receipt of the price, \$2, and 25 cents in stamps. Enclose stamp for Circular.

C. H. WHEELER & CO.,

July 16

100 July 16

110 July 10

11 THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE is the most wonder ful of all inventions.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, over \$4,500,000,
Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,117,500, Amount of losses, 255,100 Excess of interest received over losses,
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of Feb
ary EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.
Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

May 30

RICH CARPETINGS. We have received by re cent arrivals from Europe, choice no inster, Wilton, Tapestry, and Brussels CARPETING.

CARPETING.

New Style of Crumb Cloths, in plain colors, with and without borders, Stair Bockings, plain centres of new styles, never before received. Also, new and beautiful Lapland Rugs, delicately shaded in every variety of color; and we are constantly receiving direct from England new patterns in Brussels, which keeps our stock replenished at all seasons, and enables us to offer to the public the latest and best patterns produced.

GEO. W. CHIPMAN, FOWLE & CO.,

Dee 17 3mos 164 Washington Street,

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BIT-TERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent levers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholers, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make th
weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer
Phey are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callsay
Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of out regard to age or time of day. Particula bever ge, white the state of the recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

Trade supplied by J. M. & P. RICHARDS, 111 Commercial Street, Boston.

Oct 29

A RNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KILLER.

SHEEWSBURY, March 9, 1860.

Dr. Seth Arnold—My dear Sir:—For four or five years I have been using your Balsam, and a little more than one year your Cough Killer. These are two of the best remedies I ever knew, or ever expect to. It is too bad they are not known everywhere. I have lost three children by bowel diseases, and should have lost all, for aught I can see, had it not been for your Balsam. I have recommended them everywhere, and much good has been done. Why can you not fill the world with the knowledge of these remedies some way? for you can speak with more assurance in regard to results, than any other man in the world. I do not know how you got the knowledge of these remedies but I am quite sure no other medicines can surpass them or equal them. Thousands die every year who would live if they could only get them. I hope, doctor, you will not leave this world, and take this knowledge with you. In ever have seen you advertise in the papers. Would it not be a great benefit to the people to do so? Do not think me a flatterer; what I say I fully believe. I only am sorry that all do not know as well as I do the great value of your medicines. If I had your 'skill, I think I should try and get this knowledge before the whole people. If it can once be tried, the sale is almost sure ever afterwards. I should not dare to get out of either medicine.

Yours with respect,

JEFFERSON HASCALL.

DAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS. Salmon, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Yellow, Light Yellow, Orange, Magenta, Solferino,

Crimson, Violet.

FAMILY DYE COLORS,
For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Sca
Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,
Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Ap
el, with perfect fast colors.

These Dyes are mixed in the form of powders concentral
are thoroughly tested, and put in neat packages. For twee

mount invested in real estate, at cost, on the books of the Company,

JAMES GOODWIN, Pres

Advertisements.

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS. MRS. S. A. AULEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her preparations for the Hair have not only the largest sale in the United States and Canada, but within the past few years, to supply the immense demand from foreign countries. Depots
have been opened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris,
Havana, Vera Cruz and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAME RESTORER is
suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful
glossy appearance. It never fails to Restore Gray Hair to
its Original Youthful Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.

It will ure Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp.

It can do no harm, and will do good.

It IS NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of
the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

It will restore it on baid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

tle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Restorer Reproduces:

The Hair Drossing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S, WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it oft, sliky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired nosition.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I ass now meither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of Re carlier years."

regained the softness of fix earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs.
S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MONLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's 'Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring. Invigora-ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

a head of hair as I ever had."

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., COUCORD, N. H., writes: "Hawing made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hai Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is a coessful My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles ye

TWO MONTHS USE. MRS. FANNY ROBINSON, of Londonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re torer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my g ay hair to its original color."

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

natural glossy and Deauthul Dlack."

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. T. writes: 'I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of nu merous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, England says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marrels. After using them six weeks my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large to Exclavel. EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Hampshir writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's prepara ions, World's Hair B s. orer and Zylobal amum, are really efficacious in changir the hair to its natural color, and are all five purport to be."

AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

Jas. H. Dill., Esq., 106 Wall Street, New York, certif that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's Work Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive youth color, and will also renew the hair where baldness has occ r.d. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of revivify the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores it to pristine beauty. the glands which scored pristine beauty.

DON'T READ THIS.

either begin to fall in color or decrease in luxuriance."

NOTHING MORE WANTED.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. A. All n's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in storing my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no equ it cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryner and always produces the softeness, silkiness and natural glo so requisite to the human hair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. T. writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its natural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseases ancident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER

whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, rowes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is the most conomical and valuable Hair Dressing known Millions of bottles sold every year.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalas of Mrs. S. A. Alen's word of the accommendation.

A GOOD EFFECT.

Rev. James P. Stone, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Alen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samun only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest, My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

THOROUGHLY TESTED aptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 25, 1860, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair re tored to its original color I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW. oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quife gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Merdden, N. H., writes; "I think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorcrand Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide reputation.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.
REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.,
writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its
natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the
secretions. My hir cosses to fall. Your Hair Dressing is
superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

to anything I have ever used."

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mrs. S. A. Alleu's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal. samum, writes: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you ase my name when I: can do you any good."

REV. JAS. McFARLANE, Esopu-, Ulster County, N. Yor writes: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S., Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have r

ural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the discs incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

BEV. Miss. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y., (the climate having se ously affected her hair and scalp.), writes: "I have derived the sectore and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various ofthe remedies, but never anything that so materially and permently benefited me."

A DAUGHTER BENEFITED.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange County, ? Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hai Restorer and Zylobalsamum my hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has headsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our money."

HOPES REALIZED.

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of any articles?

VALUABLE ARTINITY

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Was ington Place. Pacific Stre Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to bear a testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allet World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Drossing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it whald, and where gray to its original color."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

S. RANDALL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a lest recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called filer Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldans and gruness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame already too wall established to require them."

RENEWED HIS AGE.

REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes: "My graif is turned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamu These preparations have been used and improved for twenty ears."

PREFECTILY SATISHACEORY

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald "MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND." PSALM XXXI. 15.

That shrouds the coming year; From all the mysteries it hides, I shrink with nameless fear

Ah, lift it not! Enough for me, A wiser hand than mine Meets out each change, appoints each joy, And all in love divine.

Enough for me that all is well, If I but trust my Lord; I have the blessing of his love, The promise of his word. So let me hear each daily cross, And daily grow in grace, Until with joy unspeakable,

I see my Father's face! mber 30th, 1862.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

Awake! Columbia's sons, awake! And blow the trump of Jubilee; With thunder tones the Nation shake, And loud proclaim the slave is free.

Oppression's power has made the war, And drenched the land with patriot blood; Her infamy has spread afar. Her crying sins gone up to God.

Her dismal night was long and drear, While Afric's sons in anguish lay; With flickering hopes and anxious fears, The Eternal King no more forbears

To smite the accursed Upas tree;

But rising on his throne, he swears: " My Afric children shall be free." Though Earth and Hell my power assail, And despots rage and tymats rave, "The gates of hell shall not prevail,"

" My Afric sons shall not be slave." My providence shall lend her aid In eighteen hundred sixty three, The Nation's voice, by Uncle Abe,

Shall loud proclaim, The slave is free. Then will the "stars and stripes," unfurled, Wave o'er the land and o'er the sea; And long proclaim to all the world: The black man and the white are free Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1862.

Memoirs.

REV. HENRY E. HEMPSTEAD.

The following address was given by Rev. L Crowell, at the funeral of the lamented Bro. Hempstead, and is now published as it was given, at the request of many. It is a good memoir of a good man. Rev. Henry E. Hempstead was born in Norwich, Conn. His father died when he was a child. His mother, greatly loved and venerated by her children, a devout, pious and zealous Christian, died last January. In early life experienced religion in his youth, and like many others felt moved to change his plans and business of life, and devote himself to the improvement of his mind and to preparation for the work of the Christian Ministry. For his purpose he, at the age of nineteen years, entered the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham; at which place he prosecuted his studies for several years, teaching schowinters in neighboring towns, and preaching as a local preacher in the M. E. Church, for which he had obtained license at Norwich. Thus he obtained means of defray ing his expenses. He is remembered by those associated with him at that time as a devout young man, most earnaseful as a minister of the gospel.

Without sufficient means to continue his studies, and urged to enter the work of the ministry, he took charge Dec. 6, 1842. He joined the N. E. Conference in 184 and was appointed to Lunenburg, where he remained one year. His subsequent appointments were as follows: Weston, Milford, East Boston, Charlestown, High Street, each two years; Massachusetts State's Prison each two years; when, at his request, he was appointed Chaplain of the 29th Regiment of Mass. Vols. joined his Regiment at Newport News, last Spring, accompanied it to Suffolk, Yorktown, to Fair Oaks, and in the seven days' retreat to Harrison's Landing. Being sick he obtained a short furlough, and returned upon camp service he remained about three weeks in the ospital at Georgetown, rejoined his regiment at Har per's Ferry, and moved thence to Fredericksburg. He died of congestive fever at Falmouth, Va., Sabbath morning, Dec. 21st, at the headquarters of Gen. Sumner's Division, aged 42 years, 6 months, and 9 days.

Our brother, whose death we mourn, was adorned by many beautiful traits of character. Those who knew him most intimately found most in him to admire and love. He was a generous, pure minded, lovely man. Possessed of high social and moral qualities he adorned every relation of life. He was a filial and most dutiful son. He was a diligent, studious, self-improving man-a great reader, a careful thinker, an ardent lover of good books and good men; and though much oppressed with a sense of his imperfections, and of his failure to become what his imagination had conceived to be the true model after which h should aspire, he nevertheless attained to much excellence and perfection. As a minister of Christ he was sincere, devout, faithful and exemplary. He instructed and edified the church, he earnestly entreated men to be reconciled to God, he carefully and tenderly took the oversight of the flock. The aged and the young alike respected and loved him. As a speaker his manner was unusually pleasing and persuasive, always dignified, often very carnest and

He was much impressed with the importance and dignity of his office. The poet's picture of a good parson was well realized in him :

"He bore his great commission in his look, But sweetly tempered awe, and soften'd all he spoke, He preach'd the joys of heav'n, the pains of hell, And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal, But on eternal mercy lov'd to dwell."

enderness, he so discharged the varied pastoral and min interial duties of his office, as to win souls, and promote the Redeemer's kingdom. Though pleased with his own denominational relation, he was catholic, and loved all that love Christ. Bro. H. was a genial, pleasing and intelligent companion; a confiding, frank and unfailing friend. He was courteous and kind. A peculiar cheerfulness, dignity, and affability marked his intercourse with men. Morally speaking, he was emphatically a beautiful man. As Jonathan was lovely to David, so was this dear brother lovely to many. It may be but justice to our brother and appropriate to the occasion, that we should unfold the motives that prompted him to enlist as a chaplain, and the manner in which he discharged the

Who would approve of leaving the million of young men, now confronting the most stupendous power for svil ever organized in our world, without religious teachers? Without some one to minister to them when sick, wounded, dying; preach to them when able to hear, and bury them when dead, and to exert in numberles ways, salutary influences upon their hearts and lives ? For by experience, by his eminently successful labors for six years in the Prison, by his love of liberty and country, by his love of the soldiers, and by the deep and exciting interest that filled his soul, for the success of the national

"We are having as a nation the baptism of blood and fire; but they are the symbol of a regenerated nation. So I believe with all my heart; so I preached before I left you. It was this that inspired me; it inspires me now. It is with the hope I may contribute somewhatif but a mite, to the sublime providential influences that are destined to make this continent one great domain of industry, intelligence and freedom, that I sacrifice home and suffer the absence of loved ones dearer to me than life."

Near Fredericksburg, Saturday, Nov. 23. To. M. Oliver Smith, of Charlestown, he writes:

"You wish to know how I labor. I make myself familiar with the sick in hospitals; I bury with customary religious services, the dead—distribute tracts and papers, always have religious services on the Sabbath, if possible, and social meetings Sabbath and Friday evenings, when practicable—have free and unrestricted intercourse with the men, by timely and kind rebuke, advice, and in a thousand ways I endeavor by example and otherwise as a good minister of Christ to do good to the bodies and souls of men."

New 30 — To his wife from the contract of the souls of men."

Nov. 30 .- To his wife from the same place : Nov. 30.—To his wife from the same place:

"You will be pleased to know that I have succeeded in having services every Sabbath since I got back to the regiment. On our marches, if we could not have our devotions one hour, I would seize upon another. So the time has varied, sometimes in the early morning and sometimes in the evening after a tedious march. We have services also during the week, when practicable, generally Friday night. And now," [how touchingly these words reveal the exercises of the soldier's heart], "the shades of evening are falling on us again. This is the hour when absence from you and the precious children is most bitter."

Dec. 5 .- To the same he writes: " Last night I started for the mail three miles off. My "Last night I started for the mail three miles off. My route was along the river through our line of pickets. When I got just opposite Fredericksburg, I heard the clock distinctly strike six in the church towers. It was a beautiful moonlight night. Rebel camp-fires were blazing all along the stream and clear up the river to their encampments on the heights beyond. My heart was oppressed with sad thoughts as I heard the sounds of voices opposite, and the merry peal of laughter and song around the fires of our own guards. I thought within myself, we are descendants of the same ancestry, belong to the same once peaceful and happy nation; but now, alas, are watching each other like beasts of prey, and plotting every means to desolate and destroy. God pity us, for the whole business seems infernal, unworthy a Christian people. Nothing it seems to me is so demoralizing and de-humanizing as war, except on our part as a sad and bitter necessity. Every aspect of the struggle is repulde-humanizing as war, except on our part as a sad and bitter necessity. Every aspect of the struggle is repul-sive. Aside from the motive of Christian patriotism, I ing to ennoble and elevate."

In his letter to Mr. Smith, he reveals his religious

"Amidst all the confusion and trials of this mode of life, I am still advancing in the heavenly way. The Gospel never seemed more precious, or the mission of Christ's servants more sublime. Every day since I left my precious home and dear old State, I have felt God to be my refuge and strength. I glory in every thing, even trials and tears, that may advance his glory." When home on furlough, he was asked by his venera-ted mother-in-law if he had regretted enlisting as chaplain. He said, "Never for a moment;" and added.

down the rebellion, he would be willing to die as a soldier, and be buried without coffin or shroud." On Friday night, the 10th of December, the day preeding the dreadful battle at Fredericksburg, he wrote

that " if he could contribute by his services in putting

this short letter to his wife: "Dear Wife:—We have just been ordered to advance, God have mercy on our dear agonized country, for Christ's sake. Amen."

loved, and over whom we shed the tear of tender affection. But, alas, how are all aspects of his character lost sight of by this little bereaved and desolate group before me, except those that relate to him as husband and

My Dear Sister-May God magnify his grace in yo hour of desolation. May you believe and feel that all these things shall work together for your good. May you realize and experience that at what time you are bruised, crushed and helpless-at that moment is the Di-

industry, intelligence and freedom." He has done some and gazed at it as tenderly as if it were her young thing to kindle anew in our world the precious spark of

My Dear Sister-Cherish fondly his last most beauti-My Dear Sister—Cherish fondly his last most beautiful words—the last perhaps that you caught from his lips: was out of sight, and yet its pages could be turned and it could be read from beginning to end. If we obey God he will love us, and if he loves us he will take of care us, and we will be his now and forever." Beautiful words. Above all, think not of him as mortal: think of him as living in immortality, as having already joined the larger part of your family, as mingling to welcome you that remain on earth into the everlast ing habitations, the city of the living God.

Children.

My dear children, I am going to day to speak to you on a missionary subject. Now, I know anything which will act as a nail to fasten what is said in a sure place in the memory, enables both old and young to remember better what they have heard. I mean to find such a nail in the word "World," from this I think we may get the province of the province which I think we can gather three missionary lessons. It is a very suitable word for such a use, for you know our Lord Jesus Christ tells us the mission field is "the world." You can all spell this word: w—o—r—l—d. I think every letter has its lesson

L—like; D—deluge.

Here we are taught the state of this field in which Here we are taught the state of this held in which we are to work—Wickedness Overspreads Regions Like a Deluge. You all know about the great deluge; how, because of man's wickedness, God opened the windows of heaven and poured down rain; and how the waters on the earth rose higher

rain; and how the waters on the earth rose higher and higher, until every green spot of earth and all the high hills were covered, until there was not an inch of earth to stand upon.

But can wickedness have covered all the countries of the world like this? Listens to the teaching of the Bible: "Corrupt are they, and have done abominable iniquity; there is none that doeth good. God looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, that did seek God. Every one of them is gone back; they are altogether become filthy; there is none that doeth good, no not one." (Ps. iii. 1-3.)

There is much wickedness even in those countries which have the light of the gospel. In Christian lands, the flood of sin has but so far subsided that just the tops of the high mountains are seen. A few

just the tops of the high mountains are seen. A few here and there are serving God, but the multitudes are yet following their own ways, and are still dead in trespasses and sins. But when we turn to heathen countries, how sad is the sight! The world lieth in

donations.

We Only Require Large Donations. But you are inclined to reply, "We are very young, and have so little to give, you must not ask us for large donations." Do you remember who said of two mites, which make one farthing, that they constituted a larger gift than the great sums cast by the rich into the treasury of God? It was He to whom our missionary gifts are dedicated. Yes you Serious Lebe

some chaplains, who may have disgraced their office, we feel confident that none specially connected with him will ever have cause to blush for shame. We believe his character remains pure and spotless.

He did not love war or camp life. He loved home as much as any man. Duty, he felt, commanded his services in the army. His own words, written or uttered, will unfold his character in the office and the motives that governed him.

From Harper's Ferry, Oct. 27, he writes to me:

"We are having as a nation the baptism of blood and fire; but they are the symbol of a regenerated nation. So I believe with all my heart; so I preached before I left you. It was this that inspired me; it inspires me

ENIGMAS AND QUERIES.

Answers to Enigmas and Queries in Herald of Nov. 24, have been received from Hattie E. Cargill, Valley Falls, R. I., who sends another; Lizzie, Salem, who sends and another; Chastina, Salem, who sends another; D. S. Johnson, Queechy, Vt., who gives the answer in the following sensible manner, viz:

"I send the answer to the Enigma in the paper of Nov. 24, viz., 'Erastus O. Haven.' The Enigma says we all know him, and wishing to continue the acquaintance another year, I send the required \$2.00 for the Herald."

He also sends the following

I am composed of 42 letters.

My 5, 17, 11, 10, 6, 26, was a mighty hunter.

My 14, 2, 3, 9, 15, was one of the apostle.

My 4, 12, 15, 28, 27 14, 2, 3, 9, 15, was one of the apostles. 4, 12, 15, 28, 25, was a leader of the childre

f Israel.

My 32, 18, 16, 17, 4, 8, was one of the prophets.

My 18, 41, 19, 14, 42, 22, 33, was a martyr.

My 18, 24, 38, 40, 34, 1, was the son of Elkanah, and a prophet of the Lord.

My 11, 4, 7, 20, 21, 9, 36, is one-of the books of

My 31, 35, 37, 2, 18, 30, we are all cop My 13, 16, 29, 8, 12, 27, said unto to King David, "Thou art the man!" My 36, 39, 23, is often used in the Bible, and de otes grief, sorrow, &c.

My whole is one of the Proverbs.

Queechy, Vt., Nov. 29, 1862.

Here is another: Here is another:

I am composed of 14 letters.

My 8, 1, 10, 4, is a plant of slow growth.

My 11, 4, 8, 14, is to rend asunder.

My 11, 5, 10, 1, is an instrument.

My 12, 13, is a pronoun.

My 13, 8, is a lawn.

My 14, 8, 3, 7, 6, is a fowl.

My 12, 8, 14, 4, is a small animal.

My 13, 7, 1, is a kind of fish.

My 9, 7, 11, is used for fishing.

My whole is what we should-do.

HATTIE E. CARGUL, aged 11

HATTIE E. CARGILL, aged 11 years.

ANSWER TO QUERIES. Murmur.—Reversed, Rum, Rum. Est. Her.—Esther. Through. Out.—Throughout. Far. Arm.—Farm. QUERIES.

E. R. Weeks, Warren, N. H., sends the following There is a word of 4 letters; spelling a man's name, a woman's garment, what we all ought to shun and what we all ought to do.

Lizzie, Salem, sends the following: Lizzie, Salem, sends the following:

1. I am composed of two syllables. My first is painful; my second is part of everything. My whole is a Federal officer.

2. There is a word of 5 letters, expressing a period of time, an affirmation, and a part of the human body,—all without transposition.

3. There is a word of two syllables in common usage. My first, which is English, signifies ability; my second, which is Latin, signifies inability. My whole is a useful article.

my second, which is Latin, signifies inability. My whole is a useful article.

4. There is a word of 5 letters. Complete, it is a article in daily use; transposed, it is an instrume of death. My first often provokes my second.

Family Circle.

THE BIBLE IN THE FOOTSTOOL. There was a family in France, long, long ago, wl bad a footstool of which they took particular care, and which they used in a singular manner. When noble and manly discharge of duty. He has left you and your children the legacy of a pure and beautiful character and example. He has done something for the solders, into whose hands God has given the greatest work of this age. He has done something, in his own beautiful words, to make this continent "one grand domain of

o precious?
Under the footstool a book was fastened, where

This book was the treasure and comfort of the family. It told them of a Friend who was near them at all times, and was able and willing to save them in every danger. It told them of a beautiful land where sin and sorrow cannot come, and where there shall be no more sickness and no more death. It taught them how to act at all times and in all circumstances. It gave them comfort in every trouble, and cheered them in the hours of the greatest misfortune. More than all this, it told them of a Saviour, for whose sake the sinner may be forgiven and received into an eter-

the sinner may be forgiven and received into an eternal home of joy.

I hardly need tell you the name of this book, for
the Bible alone contains such good news, such words
of comfort and gladness. But why was this precious
book kept in such a strange hiding place? Why was it
fead secretly and with trembling?

Alas! in that sad day the Bible was a forbidden
book in France; and those who dared to read it were
threatened with punishment and even with death.

book in France; and those who dared to read it were threatened with pusishment, and even with death.

That French family loved their country and their home; but there was something which they loved better—that was, liberty to read God's book openly, and to worship Him truly. They heard of a land far over the sea, where the poorest man might pray aloud in his own words to his Father in heaven, without fear of cruel soldiers or more cruel priests. They heard of a land where the Bible might be openly read, and the Saviour openly served; and to this land they resolved to go.

solved to go.

They left the pleasant vineyards and the green hill
of their native France, and across the wide seas the
sailed.

Very happy they must have felt when they were safe on board that ship. The waves of the sea might dash against the vessel's sides, the wind might roar around it, yet they were bappy. Their precious Bible was with them, and they might read it without fear.

The sea was crossed at last, and in the land of America this French family found a home.

Very sweet it must have been to them to sing their hymns together, and together way to God, with no

hymns together, and together pray to God, with no spy to listen and no danger to fear. The Bible they had so loved and guarded was treasured in their new home, and handed down to their children in remem-

land.

The French family have long since passed away from earth, but the Bible that was hidden in the footstool is still to be seen in the hands of their children's children. The family that now own it live in West-

The scarcity of the above article in British Co

are yet following their own ways, and are still dead in trespasses and sins. But when we turn to heather countries, how said is the sight! The world lieth in wickedness. The very religion is the grossest wickedness in the sight of God, and "if the light that is in the me be darkness, how great is that darkness! You must call to mind the different things you have been told of the heathen; their cruelties, murders, want of natural effection, etc.; and then you will own, Wickedness overspreads regions like the deluge.

I would draw another lesson from the word "world."
Let us spell it again: w—o-r—l—d.

W—What; O—our; R—religion; L—loudly; D—demands.

What Our Religion Londly Demands, is taught by our blessed Lord. He tells his disciples, "Go ye intall the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." He says we are to show to others such love at he has shown to us. What is the measure of this love? The Lord Jesus dwelt in happiness and glory from eternity; but he saw the lost state of man, without a Redemer or a friend, so he laid aside his glory, and "though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich." Our religion, therefore, loudly demands that we who have the true light should send it to others who are sitting in darkness; that we should not be contented to enjoy our privileges alone, but strive to make others partakers of them; that we should not be contented to enjoy our privileges alone, but strive to make others partakers of them; that we should send in side with open arms. The Immigration Board should send it to others who are sitting in darkness; that we should not be contented to enjoy our privileges alone, but strive to make others partakers of them; that we should send an sigent to San Francisco to prevent desertions, while the Tynemouth lies at that port."

THE COST OF A GIRL.

"How much that little girl costs," said a mother, as she and I passed a little child leaning against an iron-railing eagerly watching some boys playing marbles.

"Costs!" I sai

marbles.

"Costs!" I said, "what, her shoes and socks, her plaid dress and gay ribbons, her hat and feathers, her—?"

"That is her least cost," replied the mother; "nor was I thinking of that, but what pain and suffering she costs; what fatigue and watching; how much of a mother's anxiety; how much of a father's toil; how many prayers; how many tears; how many

Biographical.

ESTHER L. BARNES, wife of Charles R. Barnes, of Manhattan, Kansas, died of lung fever, at Manhattan, Kansas, Dec. 10, aged 31 years.

She was born in Kingfield, Me., and united with the M. E. Church in Hebron, Jefferson County, Wis., about the year 1856. Last summer the rapidly declining health of her father called her to Maine, where she arrived only in time to attend his funeral. After visiting her relatives there some two or three months, her return here was welcomed by her family and numerous friends. But alas I her presence was granted them but a few short weeks. Her last sickness continued but little more than one week, and was marked by intense suffering. At first deeply anxious, she afterward gained complete victory over every doubt, and triumphed in Christ as her all-sufficient Saviour. Her words of warning, entreaty, exhortation and triumph the last day of her life will never be forgotten by those who heard them. She was one of the excellent of the earth. Made happy herself by the assurance of pardon and acceptance with God through Jesus Christ and of the indwelling of his presence, she sought to diffuse that happiness, and that all others should become partakers of it. In everything that pertained to the welfare of the church she felt a deep interest, and labored to the extent of her ability for its prosperity. During her residence of three years in this place, two of her childres have gone before her to heaven. Her husband and one daughter alone are left. Wills they for themselves seek the blessings of grace and preparation for heaven she so earnestly sought for them? We carnestly pray that the result may answer yes.

JOSEPH DENISON.

Manhattan, Kansas, Dec. 24.

ORA A. HATCH, consort of Mr. Benjamin Hatch, of Fairfield, Me., died the 7th ult., aged 36 years.
She embraced the Saviour in early life, and connected herself with the M. E. Church, where she remained until she joined the church above. As she crew near the spirit world her confidence in God increased. Blessed be God, they that choose Christ for their Saviour, find when heart and flesh fail them that God is the strength of their heart and their portion forever. She leaves husband, children and parents to follow.

Fairfield, Jan. 2.

RALPH HURLBURT .- Died in Groton, Conn., Dec. 12, Thus has death taken from a bereaved mother her last surviving son. He felt that his earthly career would be short. He accordingly, some months since, set his house in order-for his departure, so when the messenger came it found him waiting. He was a young man of rare promise—energetic, thoughtful, generous and affectionate. Though cut off in the bloom of youth, his desire to be the stay and comfort to his mother seemed to be the last tie which bound him to earth. He has passed away, yet he lives. The memory of him is precious, and will not fade while life continues.

Bro. S. was the elects son of Rev. Josian Snaw, who so far as we can learn was the founder of Methodism in this part. A number of years ago he gave his heart to God, and joined the M. E. Church, where he continued faithful member till death. During the month of March last he was attacked with lung fever; still none entertained a doubt for some time as to his recovery; for a time he appeared to rally, and so far recovered as to drive out. Again he was taken down, and continuing feeble so long many of his friends then began to fear that he was going the way of all the earth. It was hard for his family to give him up; they resorted to all possible means within their reach for his recovery, but all failed. He, feeling confident however that his end was near; gave all up, "set his house in order," waited the summons to depart, il Sabbath morning, Sept. 14, the spirit took its "ev erlasting flight."

Bro. S. was one of the most active members, as well as

joy, and gone to receive the crown.
"Take thy crown, before thee lies

All the conquered land of glory; Soldier, lay thy weapons down, Quit the sword and take the crown."

LOUISA CLEMENTINE FITTS.—Died at Lock's Village, Dec. 17, 1862, Sister Louisa Clementine Fitts, aged 27 years and 8 months, having been a member of the M. She was naturally of a gentle disposition, and died with a smile upon her countenance, indicating that all was well. We have hope in her death.

EUNICE N. BLANDIN.—Died in Bethlehem, N. H., Oct 19, 1862, Sister Eunice N. Blandin, wife of Elisha Blandin, aged 59 years.

Her disease was consumption of the lingering kind, she being prostrated for some three years, and suffering much. But she bore all with Christian patience, though she desired to depart and be with Christ. She had been for more than thirty years a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and her end was peace.

G. P. WARNER.

PHERE WHITNEY -Pheebe, wife of Solomon Whit faithful member until her death. After two years of severe suffering she quietly fell asleep in Jesus. Her patient suffering worked "experience, and experience hope,"

"Servant of God, well done."

SARAH JEWELL -Sarah, widow of Benjamin Jewell, SARAH JEWELL — Sarah, widow of Benjamin Jewell, lied at Troy, Nov. 26, aged 92 years.

She joined the M. E. Church many years since. During the life of her husband, who was a class leader, her house was a home for the weary titnerant preachers, many of whom passed on before her, but have now hailed her blessed on the shores of glory. She was "ready."

MARTHA HEATH, daughter of Caleb and Mary Heath, died in Troy, Oct. 9, aged 18 years.

Her disease was diphtheria. She remarked the morning that she died, "This is the pleasantest morning that I

EMMA EUDORA GARDNER, daughter of Eben and Ma-a Gardner, died of diphtheria, in Troy, Oct. 23, aged 15 years.

She soared far above the region of fear, and "desired to depart and to be with Christ," feeling that, absent from the body she should "be present with the Lord." She said to me, "Tell the young people to seek Jesus."

MARY WHITNEY, daughter of James and Margaret Vhitney, died of diphtheria, in Troy, Nov. 13, aged 5 yrs. Some days before she died she said to her mother, "I am going to heaven." A sweet smile rested on her face when she passed under the chilling shades of death.

Thus earth's jewels, passing from us,
Brighter shine as hence they go;
Sparkling light reflecting on us,
Mingling with our tears of woe.

MARY LIZZIE PIERCE.—Died in Troy, Mary Lizzie Pierce, daughter of Ann and Rufus Pierce, aged 15 mos WALLACE HATHAWAY died of diptheria, in Troy, Nov. 26, aged 17 years.

He said, "Jesus has pardoned all of my sins, and I am perfectly willing to go. Don't weep for me" An older-brother shouted, "Glory to God!" in view of this readi-

LUTHER HATHAWAY died of diphtheria, in Troy, Nov 28, 1862, aged 22 years.

He said, "How happy I am that I experienced religion before I was taken sick. I am happy, and all ready to go." Thus he who could shout when his brother was passing over, followed him in perfect triumph.

Brothers dear, you meet again, Never to sever;
With Jesus in heaven to reign,
Joyous forever.

Unity, Me., Dec. 20.

JULIETTE SWETLAND.—My sister, Miss Juliette Swetland, was born in Derby, Orleans Co., Vermont, May, 1803, and died at Mauston, Juneau Co., Wis., Dec. 9.

She found salvation some thirty-seven years ago, and connected herself with the Congregational Church in Derby. She has been an invalid for more than thirty years, much of that time confined to the house, and yet maintained her hold on Christ. A few hours before she left us she requested us to sing, "Rock of Agos, cleft for me." Her sickness was of four weeks' duration, horne with patience. Her last andible words were, "I am ready," and she passed away as gently as "Dies the ware alone the shore."

"Dies the wave along the shore." SALLY PERREY -Died at North Wilton, Dec. 3, Sal-

Lord speedily. He longed for his release, for he wished to be with the Lord.

J. M. HUTCHINSON.

Dixmont, Dec. 16.

ELIAS BERRY died in Wayne, Me., Dec. 1, 1862, aged 73 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Bro. Berry was converted in childhood, but like many other children who are not properly encouraged, he soon lost his evidence of acceptance, which he did not regain till years afterward, at a camp meeting. He soon became a zealous member of the M. E. Church, and filled the office of class leader for sixteen years, and long will his neighborhood miss his prayers and exhortations. Yet doubts and fears went with him till almost the last. But with all his fearfulness of being a cast away finally, his doubtfulness of his own acceptance, he always had a word in season for each member of his class. It was when his protracted disease had prepared his heart for an entire surrender to God, that grace triumphed. And having settled his temporal business, and given his children his dying counsel, "to seek their own salvation immediately," and charged all to meet him in heaven, he patiently waited his departure. Now he could suffer the will of God without a murmur; now he could repeat from a heart full of faith and love,

"Jesus hath risen, and man shall not die."

Now he seemed to be lifted into the very presence of the

J. W. CLOUGH.—Died, Oct. 29, 1862, at Evanston, Cook County, Ili., Joseph Warren Clough.

Bro. Clough was born in Northfield, New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1828. He removed to Evanston, in Illinois, in 1855. Soon after he came here he was attacked with a severe illness, and after apparent recovery, symptoms of scrofula developed, and for many years he suffered severeiv. But he triumphed in faith; always exemplary as a Christian in his walk and conversation, he realized the supporting grace of God at all times; his patience, cheerfulness and Christian resignation were marked. Heaven was a rest for which he longed, and yet he ever said—

""My times are in Thy hand, "'My times are in Thy hand,
I'll always trust in thee,
And after death, at thy right hand
I shall forever be.'"

MRS. OLIVE A. SWEETSIR .- Mrs. Olive A., wife of John Sweetsir, Esq., previously the wife of Rev. Asbury Caldwell, of the Maine Conference, died at Portland, Me.

John Sweetsir, Esq., previously the wife of Rev. Ashury Caldwell, of the Maine Conference, died at Portland, Me., on Dec. 3, aged 52 years.

In native strength of mind, intellectual attainments, and a consistent Christian life, Sister S. excelled. To an attractive exterior and address, was united an amiable and self-sacrificing spirit, early moulded by an experimental knowledge of Christ. From her conversion till her death she was a bright light in the church. After a few years spent as the companion of a devoted Methodist itinerant, she was left a widow with two children. During his last utterances, her husband said, educate the boys and rear them for glory; and faithfully she executed the trust. Though hitherto distrustful of her own abilities, relying upon God, she confidently went forth to furnish a home and educational advantages for the little ones that had doubly been consigned to her care. God prospered her efforts, and during a widowhood of eighteen years her children never lacked the advantages and comforts that could have been furnished by a devoted and wealthy father. Less than a year ago her first born, a student of the Wesleyan University, who was looking forward to the ministry, left his mother and brother below to be united with his father above; but in this hereavement God's grace sustained her. That grace was sufficient in the hour of death. As she approached the dark waters she could triumphantly speak of the time when the family that had so long been separated should be united in heaven. And peacefully and sweetly, as if falling asleep, she ceased to live with her friends below, to live forever in glory.

J. M. C.

Advertisements.

Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street, Boston.

All stores should be addressed to L. P. ROWLAND, JR.,
Agent, Tremont Temple, Boston, and money be sent to Josepis Storey, Esq., 112 Tremont Street, Boston.
Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to
George H. Studert, Esq., 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

H. STUART, ESQ., 13 Bank Street, Philadelphimbers of the Commission are—
George H. Stnart, Esq., Philadelphia,
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Col. Clinton B. Fick, St. Louis,
John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago.
8. TOBEY,

John V. Farwell, Esq., (E. S. TOBEY, JACOB SLEEPER, JOSEPH STORY, J. SULLIVAN WARREN, RUSSELL STURGIS, JR., ton, Dec. 24. SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION AND CON-In answer to repeated inquiries we publish the following ist, which constitute all the varieties that can be obtained o hat will be published soon.

list, which constitute all the varieties that can be obtained or that will be published soon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES. Package 1, 30 Dialogues, &c., with copies sufficient for all who take a part. Package 2, 23 Dialogues. Price 36 cents each. Either package will be sent by mail for 46 cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION EXERCISES, by Rev. D. Dorchester, in Five Parts. Price 5 cents each. These exercises are each a complete Sunday School Concert. Sent by mail for 6 cents each.

Sunday School and Band of Hope Speaker, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy. Price 45 cents.

Sunday School Celebration Book, by Grace and Ida Murray. Price 45 cents.

Anniversary Speaker, by Rev. N. Heston. 45 cents.

Sunday School Anniversary Book. 45 cents.

Sunday School Reciter. 31 cents.

Sunday School Reciter. 31 cents.

Sunday School Orator. 25 cents.

The 7 Books we will send by mail paid for the prices mentioned. Each contains a good variety of Dialogues, Addresses, &c., in Prose and Poetry.

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S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of MELO DEONS, ORGAN MELODEONS, and Pedal Sub Bass HARMONIUMS, 511 Washington St., Boston. Bass HARMONIUMS, 511 Washington St., Boston.

The attention of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new
PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the
Manufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks or
Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other,
and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks
of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set
only. This, connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the
effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house
that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

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MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
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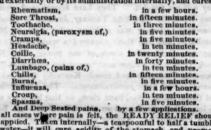
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That most exeruciating disease to an affectionate mother, NUR-SING SORE MOUTH,
Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its matural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to caim and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountial of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER.

In the more advanced stages of CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing DYSPEPSIA, which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

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May 7

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Still another improvement has been added to these instruments, consisting of a KNEK-STOF for operating the upper set of reeds. These instruments are now considered superior.

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known and acknowledged by been from the want of such a preparation of IRON as sha enter the stomach in a PROTUNIDE state, and assimilate once with the blood. To take the common medicines to our DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, DEBLITY, diseases of the LIVELUNGS, or other organs, occasioned by the deficiency of IRON THE BLOOD without restoring it to the system, is lift trying to repair a billiding when the foundation is gone. TI PERUVIAN STUP or protected solution of PROTUNIDE, in IRON, according to the celebrated Dr. Hayes, Mass. Sta Chemist, is the only efficient and proper means of supplying this important defect known to the Materia Medica, and it is the great secret of the wonderful success of this medicin curing so many diseases apparently unlike.

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The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA larks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfecthed, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the larks in the constitutions of multitudes of mem. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fail into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the veneral infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the far there upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs is attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption, in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomcah and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and lavigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and thee dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, yeu cannot have health; with that "life of the fiesh" healthy, you cannot have health; with that "life of the fiesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous diseases.

fiesh" healthy, you cannot have escrotulous disease.

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is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it atrial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Eryspieda-, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgic, Dyspesia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Injections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness, and, Indeed, the whole series of complaints that rise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its tuse, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrotula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S ARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Saraparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffe

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When one dose of DR. MACOMPER'S SICK HEADACHE AND ANTIBILIOUS REMEDY, if taken on the first appearance of the symptoms, will give RELIEF IN THIRTY MINUTES!
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